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HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

(Princeton Univ.)

by
Robert ^W Edgar

“Prodesse Quam Conspici.”



PHILADELPHIA:
JOSEPH M. WILSON,
No. 111 SOUTH TENTH STREET, BELOW CHESTNUT STREET.
1859.

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TO THE

ALUMNI

OF THE

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY,

THIS HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THEIR

ALMA MATER

IS

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.



PREFACE.

THE want of a connected historical account of the rise and progress of the COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY has long been experienced, especially by the Alumni and those interested in her welfare. The following pages were written with the design of supplying this want; though, from the limited plan originally adopted, it was impossible to go into all the details that might be desired, but all sources of information have been fully explored; and it is also proper to state, that all information upon the subject, from whatever source, has been freely used. The design was to arrange and connect facts hitherto separated. Should the friends of NASSAU HALL, by the perusal of these pages, and by the contemplation of her former successful career, be led to rally more heartily around her, and to uphold her in her glorious work, the writer's time will not be considered as spent in vain.



AN

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY traces its origin to the great schism of the Presbyterian Church in America, which took place in 1741.

In that year the Synod of Philadelphia, owing to grievances, dissatisfactions, and misunderstandings, was divided; the excluded brethren forming themselves into two Presbyteries, that of Londonderry and that of New Brunswick.

They determined to meet subsequently as a Synod every year. They, however, did not assume the title of Synod till joined by the Presbytery of New York; when, under the name of the Synod of New York, they met for the first time at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, September 19th, 1745.

As the question of an unconverted ministry and disagreement in reference to candidates, were a chief cause of the schism, it was natural that each body should make vigorous efforts for the education and introduction of unexceptionable men into the sacred office. Two motives actuated them in this course, viz: the desire to extend the knowledge of the gospel, and the less praiseworthy one of party, which induced each to vie with the other in efforts to establish and strengthen itself.

The Synod of New York, from its position, having all the territory east of the Delaware, from its superiority in numbers and in zeal, and from the readiness with which it obtained additions to its ministry, as well as from the character of its people, held a decided preëminence over the other body. New Jersey, besides being under its jurisdiction, was the residence of some of its principal supporters; and here, where the views of Presbyteries were extensively and popularly received, it was deemed best to establish an institution, whose great object should be to qualify and send out able men as ministers of the gospel. Accordingly a strenuous effort was put forth to carry out this design; not, however, without considerable opposition from the *court party*, and from members of other denominations.

But "*Perseverantia omnia vincit*" was the watchword; the members of the Synod saw the need of such an institution, and the good that would ultimately accrue to the church and nation from it; with commendable energy, therefore, they undertook the task, and NASSAU'S

hoary walls still remain as monuments of the indomitable zeal, perseverance, and courage of her pious founders.

It is highly probable that the treatment David Brainerd received at the hands of the officers of Yale College, stimulated his friends, among whom were Messrs. Dickinson and Burr, who were strongly attached to him, to erect a college of their own; indeed it is related that Mr. Burr said:—"If it had not been for the treatment received by Mr. Brainerd at Yale, New Jersey College would never have been erected."

The Log College on the plains of Neshaminy in Pennsylvania, may be referred to as possessing some interest in its connection with the College of New Jersey. Established by Rev. William Tennent, an immigrant from the North of Ireland, it had educated many of those who were now anxious and laboring to found a similar institution, but on a more extended scale.

The humble cabin in which many of them were prepared for the ministry, around which many tender associations centered, was now crumbling into ruins; it had performed its work, but its cherished friends, the Tennents, Blairs, Finley, Smith, Rogers, Davies, Dickinson, and Burr, unwilling that its memory should perish, resolved that it should be continued, and that in the Province of New Jersey, an edifice should be erected, surpassing the lowly cabin of Neshaminy, whose influence for good to the church and the world might be felt and acknowledged through ages yet to come.

Influenced by such considerations, and incited by such motives, the Synod of New York, after much difficulty and opposition, obtained a charter from President Hamilton, which, if recorded, cannot now be found; all that remains in regard to it is the following:—

Mem. of a charter for a College. A charter to incorporate sundry persons to found a college, passed the great seal of this Province of New Jersey, tested by John Hamilton, Esq., President of His Majesty's Council, and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Jersey, the 22d October, 1746.

It has been conjectured that the first charter from President Hamilton was not recorded, owing to the hope entertained of subsequently obtaining a more liberal one. Be this as it may, under the first charter the institution was commenced in Elizabethtown, and Rev. Jonathan Dickinson appointed the first President. Who the trustees were under the first charter, or in what manner Mr. Dickinson was appointed President, is unknown; probably he was better qualified to teach than others of his brethren, and had been in the habit of receiving pupils into his family, as no public buildings had been provided for the students while he lived. It is supposed that the number of students at the time of his decease was about twenty. To his duties as teacher, he joined the practice of medicine, though it is likely he was assisted by a tutor in the instruction of his pupils. He died in Elizabethtown, October 7th, 1747.

The building in which the students were instructed, and which proved an embryo college, is said to have been contiguous to the First Presbyterian Church in that place, and the foundation walls are

still pointed out as the original basis of the now flourishing NASSAU HALL.

At the time of his decease the school was removed to Newark, and entrusted to the care of Rev. Aaron Burr. It is also uncertain in what way he was appointed to the Presidency now left vacant by the death of Mr. Dickinson; but from his being for a year or more engaged in the superintendence and instruction of youth, it is probable that he was in some way connected with the institution, previous to its removal to Newark. On the day of his election to the Presidency, a class was ready for graduation, and under the charter of Governor Belcher he conferred the degree of A. B. upon the following gentlemen, viz: Enos Ayres, Israel Read, Benjamin Chesnut, Richard Stockton, Hugh Henry, Daniel Thane.

The enlargement of the college charter by Governor Belcher took place about this time. The present charter was granted September 14th, 1748. At a meeting held at New Brunswick by the trustees, on the 13th October following, they voted an address to Governor Belcher whom they considered as the patron and founder of the institution. In the minutes of the Trustees of the College, the charter is the first entry made; the next is the following extract:—

“On Thursday, October 13th, 1748, convened at New Brunswick—James Hude, Andrew Johnson, Thomas Leonard, Esq’s; Messrs. John Pierson, Ebenezer Pemberton, Joseph Lamb, William Tennent, Richard Treat, David Cowell, Aaron Burr, Timothy Jones, Thomas Arthur, ministers of the gospel; William P. Smith, Gent.; thirteen of those nominated in the charter to be trustees of the College; who having accepted the charter, were qualified and incorporated according to the directions thereof; and being a quorum of the corporation, proceeded, as the charter directs, to choose a clerk.

“Thomas Arthur chosen clerk of the corporation. *Voted*, that an address be made to the Governor, to thank his Excellency for the grant of the charter; and that at least one of our number be appointed to wait on his Excellency and present the same.

“An address being drawn up by the Rev. Mr. Burr, was read and approved.

“*Ordered*, that the Rev. Mr. Cowell wait upon his Excellency and present the address to him.

“*Ordered*, that a copy of the address be taken by the clerks and inserted in the minutes.

“To his Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esq., Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of New Jersey, and territories thereon depending in America, and Vice-Admiral of the same: The humble address of the Trustees of the College of New Jersey:

“May it please your Excellency:—

We have often adored that wise and gracious Providence which has placed your Excellency in the chief seat of government in this province; and have taken our part with multitudes in congratulating New Jersey upon that occasion.

Your long known and well approved friendship to religion and learning left us no room to doubt your doing all that lay in your power, to promote so valuable a cause in these parts; and upon this head our most raised expectations have been abundantly answered. We do, therefore, cheerfully embrace this opportunity of paying our most

sincere and grateful acknowledgments to your Excellency, for granting so ample and well contrived a charter for erecting a seminary of learning in this province, which has been so much wanted and so long desired. And as it has pleased your Excellency to intrust us with so important a charge, it shall be our study and care to approve ourselves worthy the great confidence you have placed in us, by doing our utmost to promote so noble a design. And since we have your Excellency to direct and assist us in this important and difficult undertaking, we shall engage in it with the more freedom and cheerfulness; not doubting but by the smiles of Heaven, under your protection, it may prove a flourishing seminary, of piety and good literature; and continue not only a perpetual monument of honour to your name, above the victories and triumphs of renowned conquerors, but a lasting foundation for the future prosperity of Church and State. That your Excellency may long live a blessing to this province, an ornament and support to our infant college,—that you may see your generous designs for the public good take their desired effect, and at last receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away, is and shall be our constant prayer.

By order of the trustees,

THOMAS ARTHUR, CL. COR.

NEW BRUNSWICK, *October 13th, 1748.*

To this address the Governor returned his hearty thanks, assuring them of the pleasure it gave him to be placed at the head of government, of his desire to promote the cause of Christ, and of his willingness to take the college under his protection and make it 'A seminary of true religion and good literature.' On the 9th November, following, the trustees met at Newark, there being present his Excellency, Governor Belcher, Esq., James Hude, Thomas Leonard, William Smith, Esq's, Peter V. B. Livingston, William P. Smith, Samuel Hazard, Gent., and John Pierson, Joseph Lamb, Aaron Burr, Richard Treat, Samuel Blair, William Tennent, David Cowell, Tim. Jones, Jacob Green, Thomas Arthur, ministers of the gospel.

At this meeting Rev. Aaron Burr was unanimously chosen to the Presidency of the college. The vote being made known to him, he accepted the office, and took the oath required by the charter. In the afternoon he delivered a Latin oration, and after the usual scholastic disputations, the gentlemen previously mentioned were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After this the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Governor Belcher; this was followed by a salutatory oration by Mr. Thane; the President concluding the meeting with prayer. At a meeting in the evening it was voted that the anniversary commencement be held in future on the last Wednesday in September, and the next one at New Brunswick. Hon. Andrew Johnson was appointed treasurer. It was also voted that all diplomas and certificates of degrees, should be signed by the President and at least six trustees; that the trustees should use their utmost endeavours to obtain benefactions for the college, and besides these, the following gentlemen were appointed to receive subscriptions, viz: Messrs. Kinsey and Hazard at Philadelphia; P. Van Brugh Livingston and P. Smith at New York; Read and Smith at Burlington; Read and Cowell at Trenton; John Stevens at Amboy; Samuel Woodruff at Elizabethtown; Thomas Leonard and John Stockton, Esq., at Princeton; James Hude, Esq., and Thomas Arthur at New Brunswick; Henderson and Furman at Freehold; John Pierson at Woodbridge; and Mayor Johnson at Newark.

Resolving to meet on the third Thursday in May next, at Maidenhead, Mr. Tennent concluded the meeting with prayer."

Thus it seems the trustees obtained a charter, granting all desired and necessary powers, but owing to the want of funds were unable to do anything on an extensive scale. Their abilities to build up the infant institution, were far from being commensurate with their most earnest wishes and prayers; indeed so limited were their resources, that some began to look upon the undertaking as a wild and useless scheme; but not so with those engaged in the work. They trusted in the favour of those who had encouraged the enterprise, in the beneficence of the friends and advocates of sound learning, and above all in the over-ruling hand of Him in whose name and for whose glory the whole plan had been conceived and carried out. Although many responded liberally to the call addressed to them by the trustees, still it was found impossible to accomplish the original design with the present limited means; accordingly in this emergency it was determined to appeal to the mother country for aid in the great work. The President was urgently requested to visit Great Britain on this errand, but owing to some reasons, among which was his recent marriage, he declined.

In 1751, some of the trustees desired Rev. Samuel Davies to undertake the journey to England and Ireland for the purpose of "representing the affair," and obtaining contributions for the college. At first he totally declined, but upon the trustees agreeing to support his family and supply his pulpit during his absence, he consented to go. The Rev. Gilbert Tennent having about this time lost both his wife and mother, and being thus deprived of his family, consented to accompany Mr. Davies on the anticipated mission. They set sail November 17th, 1753, and reached London, December 25th. On their arrival Whitefield invited them to stay with him, showed much favour towards the object of their journey, and remarked that they should "come out boldly; for this would secure the affections of the pious, from whom we might expect the most generous contributions." A recommendation of their object was subscribed by sixty-seven ministers, comprising Baptists, Presbyterians, and Independents: and while laboring to secure their good will and co-operation, they obtained two hundred pounds. They then had copies of their petition printed, to be distributed among the friends of the cause, and before the seventh of May their subscriptions amounted to seventeen hundred pounds. Fifty pounds were given by a churchman, William Belcher, Esq.; and Mr. Cromwell, a great-grandson of the Protector, on hearing Mr. Davies preach, came to him, and thanking him with tears, gave him three guineas. On visiting Edinburgh they secured an order from the Assembly for a national collection, through the recommendation of the Committee of Bills; a letter in their favour was also published by the Scottish Society for propagating Christian knowledge. They also visited Glasgow, and were hospitably received. Mr. Tennent subsequently crossed over to Ireland and obtained over five hundred pounds; while Mr. Davies at Newcastle received from Lord Ravensworth, three guineas; from James Bowes, Esq., five pounds;

from the Bishop of Durham, five guineas; from Alderman Hankey, of London, five pounds; Samuel Ruggles, Esq., of Braintree, promised thirty, but gave fifty pounds. Their mission was very successful, as under the date of April 7th, 1754, they state that about twelve hundred pounds had already been collected. On November 13th, they sailed, and reached York in Virginia, February 13th, 1755.

At this time the students were scattered in private lodgings in the town of Newark, and the public academic exercises held in the county court-house. To this time also, (Feb. 1757,) is referred a most extraordinary revival of religion in the college. Mr. G. Tennent was desired to come and witness it, which he did, and bore evidence to the work of divine power among the students.

We now return a little to note some preliminaries to the permanent location of NASSAU HALL at Princeton.

At a meeting of the trustees held in Newark, September 27, 1752, being the anniversary of the commencement, Governor Belcher in his address urged the necessity of a college edifice being erected for the accommodation of the students, and a house for the President and his family, as the number of students and prosperity of the undertaking demanded them. From the minutes it appears that the trustees made overtures to the people of New Brunswick, to establish the college in that place, but they neglecting to reply in time, it was voted that the college be "fixed" in Princeton, about midway between New York and Philadelphia, upon condition that its inhabitants would secure to the trustees two hundred acres of woodland, ten acres of cleared land, and one thousand pounds proc. money; that one half of this be paid in two months after the foundation was laid, and the other half in six months afterwards: that they should give bonds for the money, and a title for the land; a bond also being given by the trustees for the fulfilment of their part of the agreement. The trustees then appointed the following committee to transact this affair with the residents of Princeton, viz: Messrs. President Burr, Samuel Woodruff, Jonathan Sergeant, Elihu Spencer, and Caleb Smith. This committee having performed the duty assigned them, and the people of Princeton having complied with the terms proposed, Messrs. Cowell and Hazard were appointed to get a deed for the land. Adjacent to seven acres given the college, the trustees agreed to purchase ten more from Mr. Horner, and ordered the treasurer to pay fifty pounds proc. in two months, and fifty pounds in a year afterwards; provided Mr. Horner would give a "well executed deed" for it. Mr. Cowell was appointed to superintend the surveying thereof, and receive the deed. They appointed also the following building committee, viz: Thomas Leonard, Esq., Samuel Woodruff, Esq., Messrs. Cowell, William Tennent, Burr, Treat, Brainerd, and Smith, to act for the trustees in erecting the college, and also a house for the President. They also voted, in Princeton, July 22, 1754, that the foundation be laid immediately; that the plan proposed by Doct. Shippen and Mr. Robert Smith be, in general, the plan of the college; that the college be built of brick, (it is built of stone,) if they could be obtained in Princeton; that it be three stories high, without a cellar;

and that Messrs. Samuel Hazard and Robert Smith select the spot for the building and mark out the ground. At a meeting held in Newark, September 25, 1754, it was voted that the college be built of stone, and the President's house of wood; only the former part of this was carried into effect, the President's house being constructed of brick.

In 1755, Governor Belcher donated his library, consisting of 474 volumes, many of them being very valuable, to the college; some of these were purloined by the American and British armies during the Revolution, being taken by the troops of Cornwallis as far as North Carolina, and afterwards found there; he also gave a full-length picture of himself, a pair of globes, ten pictures, being the heads of the Kings and Queens of England, and a large carved, gilded coat of arms. For this grant the trustees presented him an address, expressing their liveliest sentiments of gratitude for the favour and zeal he had shown towards the institution, for the recommendations he had made of it in Great Britain, and for the donation recently made, requesting, that as he was considered the "founder, patron, and benefactor" of the college, the edifice in Princeton be called, and hereafter known as Belcher Hall. To this he returned an answer which was read at the meeting of trustees in Newark, September 29th, 1756. In this reply, after thanking them for the address, giving praise and thanks to God for the establishment and encouragement of the college, and assuring them of the interest he should ever have in it, he proceeds:—

"I take a particular grateful notice, of the respect and honor you are desirous of doing me and my family, in calling the edifice lately erected in Princeton by the name of Belcher Hall; but you will be so good as to excuse me, while I absolutely decline such an honor, for I have always been very fond of the motto of a late great personage, *Prodesse quam conspici*. But I must not leave this head without asking the honor of your naming the present building NASSAU HALL; and this I hope you will take as a further instance of my real regard to the future welfare and interest of the college, as it will express the honor we retain, in this remote part of the globe, to the immortal memory of the glorious King William the Third, who was a branch of the illustrious house of NASSAU, and who, under God, was the great deliverer of the British nation, from those two monstrous furies, POPERY and SLAVERY."

It is gratifying to see such a manly expression of sentiment in regard to that system of iniquity which has so long held so many in worse than Egyptian bondage. He understood and fearlessly declared the abominations of that system of Romanism which still raises its hydra head on the free and blood-bought land of Columbia; and one cannot but compare his bold *Protestant* course with the carelessness or unwillingness of public men in the present day to say anything on this subject. He knew the great truth, which in modern times is forgotten, or at least very seldom mentioned, that true liberty, in every sense of the word, could not subsist with popery; he knew that while the Man of sin and Son of perdition, who opposeth and exalteth himself above

all that is called God or is worshipped; that while that Wicked existed, whom the Lord shall consume with the spirit of his mouth and destroy with the brightness of his coming, nothing but abject slavery of mind and conscience would be the inheritance of men. What would he have thought had he known that in a century from his time, men in *his own province* would not care or *dare* to say aught against the vile system of bastard Christianity which he detested; that whenever they *did* venture to say anything on the subject it was either done anonymously or over an assumed signature in a public newspaper; and that the plan of false religion which has committed thousands to the flames, and whose baleful influence he hoped to see counteracted by the valiant sons of PROTESTANT NASSAU—what, I say, would he have thought had he known that in 1859, that same false religion would be established in the land, and be flourishing like a green bay tree? What would have been his emotions had he known that, on the 23d December 1858, the senate chamber of the American nation would be prostituted by the services of Romanism, and the chief council of the land directed by a form of worship connected with a church which nearly all Protestants acknowledge is idolatrous, and which in apocalyptic vision is branded as the Great Whore?

The sons of NASSAU should remember this; that their Alma Mater being herself grounded and settled in Protestant principles expects her children to uphold the same; that all proper and lawful means should be employed for arresting “the monstrous fury, Popery;” that the doctrines and dogmas of the man of sin are gaining ground; that there is a viper stealthily advancing whose poison will prove most fatal, whose slimy coils around the body politic are increasing and strengthening every day, and which it will prove well nigh a death-struggle to remove. Let them never forget, especially those just entering the battle of life, that as recruits in that army they must take a position, and whether that position shall be a conspicuous and elevated one for the cause of truth, rests in a great measure with themselves; let their first aim be to plant the banner of truth where ignorance and superstition now prevail; let them learn to baffle the wiles of the crafty adversary, all the more insidious and dangerous because of his noiseless approach and consequent inattention of the watchman; let them be assured of this one thing, that while the Infinite Source of all truth exists, while his providence ever favors its development and dispersion, and till time itself shall be no more, “*Magna est veritas et prævallebit.*”

In consequence of Governor Belcher’s declining to have the college named after himself, the trustees voted that, “the said edifice be, in all time to come, called and known by the name of NASSAU HALL.” Owing to the liberal aid derived from the mother country, the trustees were enabled to proceed rapidly in the erection of the necessary building, which being nearly completed, “and considered as sacred to liberty and revolution principles, was denominated NASSAU HALL.” The building could accommodate about 147 students, allowing three to each room. These were 20 feet square, each of them having two bedrooms adjoining. There was also a hall nearly 40 feet square, with a gallery

in it; here was an organ, obtained by voluntary contribution; opposite this a rostrum was erected for the speakers at the public exhibitions. On one side of the hall hung a full-length portrait of the king, and opposite it a similarly sized one of Governor Belcher, surmounted by his coat of arms, carved and gilded; both having been bestowed by the latter. The library was on the second floor, and was a large room, containing in 1764 about 1200 volumes, all of which were bestowed by the friends of the institution in Europe and America. On the first floor was a dining room suitable for the accommodation of all the students, besides apartments for the kitchen, &c. The building was constructed of stone, and considered the best arranged edifice for a college in North America. It was so far complete in 1757, that the students could be provided for in it; this being the case, they, to the number of about 70, left Newark and took up their residence in Princeton.

The trustees now began to see the great advantage of having a building exclusively for the use of the students; and the circumstances of the college soon began to be in a most prosperous condition. The number of students rapidly increased, the administration of law and government was ably maintained, and from the position and influence of men who had been educated within her walls, NASSAU HALL began to assume that importance in the country which she has so ably sustained till the present time. President Burr took upon himself chiefly the labor of instruction, being sometimes aided by only one tutor; and while the college remained at Newark, no more than two assistants were ever connected with him. In addition to these duties he superintended a grammar school during the whole time of his presidency, where students were qualified for several classes in college. After his death the trustees took this school under their care as being already a part of the institution. During Mr. Burr's presidency all the degrees were conferred in Newark, except at the second commencement, which was held in New Brunswick; and in 1757 the degrees were conferred by the Hon. William Smith, Esq., President Burr having died two days before the commencement.

Thus we see the permanent establishment of an institution calculated to bless the church and world, an institution founded by the strenuous efforts of a few brave spirits and liberal hearts, and destined to be a great luminary, whence streams of light should issue to enlighten and gladden the remotest nations of the earth. It is to be regretted and lamented, but at the same time should be mentioned, that although the influence of Governor Belcher and the popularity of the trustees were so great, still all their efforts were fruitless in obtaining the patronage and favor of the province. At this time the legislature did not and would not do anything for the infant organization. The expenses of building, &c., were met by the funds collected in Britain and Ireland; although it is perhaps unknown what the exact amount of these benefactions was. The success of the college was so great during Mr. Burr's presidency, that we find Mr. Clap urging the establishment of a professorship of divinity in Yale College, so that its character for orthodoxy might be sustained, and at the same

time students might be prevented from being drawn away by Jersey College.

The death of President Burr was a severe blow to the church and world. Especially did the college feel his loss; and owing to the death also of Governor Belcher nearly at the same time, it was feared that the consequence to the college would prove most disastrous; but the great Disposer had directed otherwise; and although two of its pillars were suddenly and almost simultaneously removed, still it stood secure on its deep-laid foundation. It is related that the President's death was hastened, if not caused, by the efforts he made to prepare and preach the funeral sermon of Governor Belcher, who died August 31, 1757. Mr. Burr soon followed his friend, for on the 24th September following, his own tabernacle returned to the dust, while his name was embalmed in NASSAU'S walls, there to remain, as in the hearts of her sons, a cherished memorial of the friend of virtue, religion, and learning, of the assiduous and zealous patron of the college, of the patriotic philanthropist, and of the minister of God.

Two days after his death the trustees to the number of twenty met to choose a successor to the late venerable President. The Rev. Jonathan Edwards of Stockbridge was elected nearly unanimously. They also directed a letter to the Honorable the Commissioners for propagating the gospel among the heathen in America, in the province of Massachusetts, desiring that they would release Mr. Edwards from his Indian congregation in Stockbridge, in order to his accepting the office. At the same time the sum of twenty pounds was ordered to be paid Mr. Edwards for the expense of removing his family to Princeton. A letter was also sent to Mr. Edwards in regard to his accepting the presidency; this, together with the earnest solicitations of the board and the requests of Rev. Messrs. Caleb Smith and John Brainerd, who were sent to induce him to accept, led him to receive the appointment and undertake the duties of the office assigned him. In the mean time Rev. David Cowell was appointed President till the next meeting of trustees, which appointment he accepted. It was also voted that he should engage an usher for the grammar school; and at the meeting held February 16, 1758, he was paid eleven pounds for his services. At this meeting Mr. Edwards was qualified as a trustee of the college, and took his seat accordingly.

It was voted that the law requiring students to wear particular habits be repealed; that the President have the care and government of the grammar school, and introduce Geography, History, and Chronology, if he deemed it proper. This President's administration, however, was too short to allow him to do much, as his presidency lasted only about two months; his inauguration occurring only about five weeks preceding his decease. He reached the college in January; was inoculated for the small pox, this disease being prevalent about Princeton at this time, on the 13th February, and died on the 22d March 1758. He preached several times in the college chapel with great acceptance; but it seems he did not do anything in the way of teaching, excepting the giving of some questions in divinity to the senior class: when they came together again, they were much

pleased and edified by the light the President threw upon the subject. After his death the trustees met April 19th, 1758, and ordered that the treasurer pay Mr. Edwards' executors one hundred pounds, being his salary for half a year. The Rev. James Lockwood of Wethersfield, Conn., was elected to fill the place of Mr. Edwards, and Rev. Caleb Smith appointed to act as President till next meeting of trustees. It seems however that Mr. Smith could not attend to this duty, and Mr. Finley was appointed to preside till that time in his stead. At the meeting held August 16th, 1758, Francis Bernard, Esq., Governor of the province, being President of the board, the refusal of Mr. Lockwood was received, and on this being made known, the Rev. Samuel Davies of Virginia was duly elected President of the college. On the next day it was voted that Messrs. Caleb Smith, David Cowell, and Richard Stockton, or any two of them, be a committee to remove Mr. Davies to Princeton; also that the pew rents in the college chapel be paid immediately to the steward of the college, on pain of the owners losing their seats. These pews were held by the inhabitants of Princeton, there being no public house of worship in the place, except the college chapel; the President being the pastor and stated preacher. The board next met September 27th, 1758, on the day of the annual commencement. It is not known who conferred the degrees—most likely Mr. Smith or Mr. Cowell; the bachelor's degree was conferred on eighteen, and the master's degree on seven. Another meeting was held November 22d, when a negative answer from Mr. Davies was received. On the next day Rev. Jacob Green was chosen to serve till a President could be elected, and the government committed to him. At the meeting on May 9th, 1759, Rev. Messrs. Davies and Finley were proposed as candidates for the presidency, and Mr. Davies was again elected; the Rev. Messrs. Caleb Smith, John Brainerd, and Elihu Spencer were appointed to meet the Synod of New York and Philadelphia, and urge his dismissal from his congregation, in order to his accepting the office tendered him. At this meeting Mr. Caleb Smith presented a plan of union among the colleges in the provinces, drawn up by President Clap of Yale College, which being read was referred for farther consideration; but it seems that this was never revived.

The college was already beginning to feel the want of a President, when Mr. Davies was elected; a man celebrated in the province as a popular and eloquent preacher. In a letter to a friend he speaks of the revival of religion which seems to have still been felt at this time. The religious concern was first awakened by the son of a "considerable gentleman" in New York being taken sick in the college and aroused to a sense of his guilt and danger. His conversation made considerable impression on some of the students, and they communicated their feelings to others, till at last the movement became general throughout the college before the President and others became aware of it. In consequence of his second election, Mr. Davies accepted the office of President; he reached Princeton in July, entered upon his duties on the 26th, and took the oath of office September 26th, 1759. At the meeting held this day it was voted that if Mr. Davies wished

to educate any of his sons in the college that they be free from tuition money; that the President take a catalogue of the books in the library, and have the same published at the expense of the college; and that Governor Bernard, Messrs. Davies, P. T. Smith, W. Tennent, Finley, Green, Cummings, and Stockton, or any three of them, be a committee to frame a system of regulations concerning admission into college with the necessary qualifications for degrees. This committee reported at the meeting held September 24th, 1760. The substance of their report was, that candidates for the second or master's degree, if alumni of the college, should reside at college, in ordinary cases, for one week before the conferring of that degree, and submit to the laws and orders of the college, and be examined on such branches of literature as the trustees then present should think necessary, and make such preparation for commencement as the officers of the college should judge proper; that graduates from other colleges should be admitted *ad eundem* without examination; but that it should be inserted in their diplomas, and publicly declared by the President, in conferring their degrees, that they were conferred *honoris causa*; and that if they were candidates for a higher degree than they had elsewhere received, they should, like the alumni of the college, reside a week at the college, and submit to examination; that testimonials of good moral character, signed by two or more gentlemen of note and veracity in the place where they resided, should be required from all who might be candidates for the master's degree, unless personally known to the trustees, or officers of the college; that any person might have liberty to offer himself at the public examination, as a candidate for a bachelor's degree, and if approved he should be admitted thereto accordingly, upon paying the sum of eight pounds, being the tuition money for two years, exclusive of degree fees; that candidates for any class higher than the freshman, should not only be previously examined as usual, but recite for two weeks upon trial, in that particular class for which they might stand candidates, and then should be "fixed" in that, or in a lower class, as the college officers should judge them qualified; that for the future the President or tutors who shall at that time officiate, have liberty to appoint any of the students to read a portion of the Sacred Scriptures out of the original language at evening prayers; and that when they think proper they may substitute psalmody instead of the reading of the Scriptures. At this time small pecuniary fines were inflicted for slight offences or omissions of duty; this continued till the time of Dr. Witherspoon, and was then abolished. Messrs. Davies, W. Tennent, Cowell, and Stockton were appointed to draw up a history of the college, they however were prevented from doing so. In September, 1762, it was assigned to W. P. Smith, Esq., he also declined the service, and the President was then desired to do it. Dr. Finley was then President and undertook the task, publishing an historical account of the institution from its beginning; this appeared in 1764.*

The number of students under Mr. Davies probably reached nearly one hundred, although the exact number is unknown. He devoted all

* On August 6th, 1770, the senior class unanimously agreed to appear at the ensuing commencement dressed in American manufactures.

his time and energies to the affairs of the college, and introduced the practice of English composition and eloquence with much success. To his new charge he applied himself with great assiduity; the work being familiar to him, he having trained several for the ministry, besides preparing others for college. He was also successful, and exhibited skill in the management of the college. But his great labors soon wore him down; being a very close student, he often sat up till midnight and rose with the sun. At last he sank under his accumulated duties and closed his life in peace, February 4th, 1761.

From the time of his decease till the next meeting of trustees, it appears that the college was under the care of the tutors. When this meeting occurred, Rev. Samuel Finley, of Nottingham in Pennsylvania, was unanimously chosen his successor. Mr. Finley accepted the appointment, and measures were taken to dissolve his connection with his pastoral charge, and remove him to Princeton. At the meeting, September 30th, 1761, he took the oaths required and assumed the duties of his office. About this time the President's salary was increased to two hundred and fifty pounds per annum, proclamation money, and it was ordered that the President's sons have the same educational advantages afforded those of Mr. Davies.

Previous to this, no public house of worship had been erected in Princeton, but the residents had hired pews in the college chapel, and at the same time the commencements were held in the same place; in consequence of this, a piece of land belonging to the college was given to the inhabitants of the village and its vicinity, for the purpose of erecting a suitable church thereon. Until this time the college edifice and the President's house were the only buildings erected; but at a meeting, September 29th, 1762, a committee consisting of Messrs. President Finley, William Tennent, M'Knight, the treasurer, and the clerk, was appointed to superintend the erection of a kitchen. A part of the main building had hitherto been used for this purpose, but now a proper building was erected for culinary uses. At this time also the thanks of the trustees were returned to the legislature of the province for granting permission to make a lottery for the benefit of the institution. In consequence of the grant of land for the site of a church, and the loan of seven hundred pounds for building the same, the college had an exclusive right to use the church on commencements, on the evenings preceding them, and at such other times as the faculty required; and also one half of the gallery, for the students on the Sabbath.

During the Revolutionary war both the inside of this church and of the college were destroyed by the American and British armies, and afterwards repaired at much expense. In February, 1813, the church was destroyed by fire, except the brick walls, and again restored by the congregation, the college contributing \$500. The President's salary was now increased to three hundred pounds per annum. An English school was also established, but owing to its causing inconveniences it was ordered to be removed from the college.

So much money was now due the steward from persons educated in the college, that it was ordered that every student should pay his

bills at the end of every fall vacation, and in default to be dismissed; unless security be given that the money would be paid in six weeks afterwards; and that every student not producing a certificate from the steward of his being in no arrears, two days before commencement, should have his name struck off the printed Thesis and Catalogue, and not allowed to perform any commencement exercises or receive a degree. This measure, though apparently harsh, was absolutely necessary in order to secure the salaries of the officers. At the present time, (1859,) all bills must be paid in advance; the balance being refunded if the student leaves before the close of the session. On September 25th, 1765, it was ordered, "that hereafter no other articles whatsoever be kept in the buttery and sold to the students, save only bread, butter, candles, and small beer;" also that the bell-man deliver the key of the cupola to none but the President, tutors, or steward. This was necessary, for the fire in 1802 commenced in the cupola, and was probably caused by too free access thereto: that every student and graduate, college officers excepted, who use the library, pay to the steward two shillings and six-pence for the use of the same; that no student have the library key, and that every person introduced be accompanied by an officer; that the President's salary be increased one hundred pounds per annum; and that Mr. Ogden get sixty-two good leather fire-buckets to be used in case of fire.

At a meeting, June 25th, 1766, mention is made of a donation of one hundred pounds by Mr. John Williamson of Hanover, Virginia, for the support of a professor of Divinity. This is the first donation for this object mentioned in the minutes of the college. Until the founding of the Theological Seminary at Princeton in 1812, those graduates desiring to study theology were under the care of the President of the college; but about a year after the above donation, Rev. John Blair was appointed professor of Theology, and held the office till the time of Dr. Witherspoon, as well as the direction of the college. He then resigned the office, and Dr. Witherspoon was invested with it, together with his own duties as President. An address was drawn up at this meeting to be presented to his majesty for his "gracious condescension" in repealing the stamp act, and also a petition asking for a grant of sixty thousand acres of the land lately added to the province of New York from the territory of New Hampshire; these were prepared and sent to Mr. Stockton, then in London, who being introduced to the king, presented the address, which was graciously received; the petition was placed in the plantation office, Lord Shelburne promising to lay it before the king; this however was the last of the petition, it never being heard of afterwards.

The Rev. Mr. De Ronde introduced a plan for obtaining a professor of divinity from Holland, for the service of both Dutch and English Presbyterian Churches. The trustees not approving the scheme, referred it to the next meeting. Complaints were now made of the detriment to the college by students boarding out of the building; it appearing that quite a number were out, they were ordered to return in ten days, unless a physician certified that the health of the students required his continuance in town; and not even was this allowed till

the permission of the President was obtained, or of the tutors. It seems however that students whose parents or guardians lived near college were permitted to live with them; but at the present time, (1859,) all the students board in the town, either in clubs or in private houses.

Dr. Finley's health now began to fail, and as the probability was that he would be removed by death before the next meeting, the Rev. Mr. Spencer was appointed to preside at commencement and confer the degrees. This gentleman accepted the appointment and performed the duty assigned him. The President being absent in Philadelphia, whither he had gone for medical advice, Mr. William Tennent was appointed to take his place till next commencement, or during President Finley's absence and disability; he signified his acceptance and was accordingly qualified. The following minutes occur at the meeting held September 24, 1766, after Dr. Finley's decease, (July 17, 1766,) and before the election of his successor. The affair of Mr. De Ronde was now brought up and postponed. The tutor of the college, Mr. Jeremiah Halsey, having performed many faithful services above his usual duties, was presented with sixty-one pounds, it being the graduation money. This gentleman held the office of tutor, it is supposed, longer than any other, was one of NASSAU'S best scholars, a preacher of the gospel, afterwards settled as a minister, and a trustee of the college for some years. On account of the low state of the college funds, the President's salary diminished from four hundred pounds to two hundred and fifty, with the usual perquisites, per annum. The annual charge at this time was,—

	£.	s.	d.
Tuition money, - - - - -	4	0	0
Boarding, Steward's salary and servants' wages inclusive, }	15	0	0
Chamber rent, - - - - -	1	0	0
Washing, - - - - -	3	0	0
Wood and candles, - - - - -	2	0	0
Contingent charges, - - - - -	0	6	0
Total, - - - - -	£25	6	0

The fund, about this time, was a little over £1300. But a lottery being started by gentlemen in Philadelphia, this was increased to nearly £2800. The appropriation of £500 at this period, from Col. Alford of Charlestown, Mass., was particularly acceptable in building up the institution, as well as showing the good will of others for its ultimate success.

The Rev. Dr. John Woodhull of Monmouth, New Jersey, furnishes the following facts:—"Dr. Finley was of small stature, of a round and ruddy countenance; in the pulpit, sensible and solemn, with considerable fervor: of extensive learning, being familiar with every branch taught in college. He taught Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, in the senior year. When he died, he requested to be carried to the grave by members of the senior class, I being one of them. The number of

students at this time was about one hundred. Thirty-one commenced in the class before mine, and the same number in the class to which I belonged. These were the largest classes that had commenced at that time. My class lost thirteen or fourteen, not, however, by expulsion. There were about fifty boys in the school, and about one hundred and fifty in all in the edifice, most of whom boarded in the college and ate in the dining-room, at a table by themselves. The college was never in a more flourishing condition, the number never being so great before. There were some revivals of religion before Dr. Finley's time; but in his time, there was something general. It began in 1762, in the freshman class, to which I belonged. It contained twenty-five or thirty members, and almost as soon as the session commenced, meetings for prayer were held once a week. One of the members became deeply impressed, and this affected the whole class. The other classes, and soon the whole college, became impressed; every class became a praying society, and the whole college met once a week for prayer; there was also a private, select society. Meetings were held in the town and country; probably every one in the college was more or less affected; two members of the senior class were considered opposers of the work, but both afterwards became ministers of the gospel. The work continued about a year; fifteen of my class were supposed to be pious, and in college, about fifty, or nearly one-half of all the students." It was during this presidency that the CLIOSOPHIC SOCIETY was founded, viz: in the year 1765. This society is private in its nature, being held by the members, once a week, for literary purposes.

At the meeting held after Dr. Finley's death, the trustees did not proceed to elect a successor, but appointed a meeting for that purpose, to be held Nov. 19, 1766. At this time, the Rev. Dr. Witherspoon, of Paisley, in Scotland, was duly elected *nem. con.*; it was ordered that a letter be sent him, requesting his compliance, and at the same time, another was addressed to Mr. Stockton, then in London, desiring him to use his influence in inducing Dr. W. to accede to the proposal; also, that should he accept, the sum of one hundred guineas be allowed to defray his expenses, and that his salary commence on the day he landed in North America. Mr. William Tennent was continued in his office as President *pro tem.* The grammar school becoming chargeable to the college, it was resolved to continue it no longer, and that Mr. Avery, the teacher, be discharged from service; still, if he was disposed to keep the school at his own risk, he might be at liberty to do so. At the meeting held Sept. 30, 1767, a letter from Dr. Witherspoon was read, in which he declined the office tendered him; the chief cause of this was the unwillingness of Mrs. Witherspoon to leave her native country. She, however, afterwards became reconciled to the removal. Mr. Halsey, the senior tutor, now resigned his office, and requested testimonials from the trustees, which were cheerfully granted. Mr. James Thompson, tutor, was appointed inspector of the rooms, with five pounds a year for his trouble; this was the first college inspector. The college funds were now as follows:—In the treasurer's hands, £2815 3s. 1d., of which only about £950 were at inte-

rest. On the 2d October, the trustees met, and elected Rev. John Blair, of Fagg's Manor, Penna., as professor of Divinity and Moral Philosophy; Dr. Hugh Williamson as professor of Mathematics, and Mr. Jonathan Edwards, now tutor in college, to the professorship of Languages and Logic. Dr. Witherspoon having declined the presidency, Rev. Samuel Blair, of Boston, Mass., was elected President and professor of Rhetoric and Metaphysics. In view of Mr. Tennent's services as vice president *pro tem.* the treasurer was ordered to pay him £100. The salaries of the officers were fixed as follows:—

To the President and Professor of Rhetoric and Metaphysics,	£200
To the Professor of Divinity and Moral Philosophy,	- - 175
To the Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy,	- - 150
To the Professor of Languages and Logic,	- - - 125

Mr. Blair, having accepted the office assigned him, was appointed vice president till next commencement: none of the others ever accepted their appointments. Rev. Samuel Blair also declined the presidency, and as it was learned, at this time, that Dr. Witherspoon, if again elected, would accept the office, he was accordingly unanimously re-elected. It was now ordered that all students enter the lowest class in college; this was soon repealed, and the students now enter the classes they are qualified for. "Voted that the practice of sending freshmen upon errands, or employing them as servitors in any manner whatsoever, be from henceforward totally discontinued." Mr. Stockton informed the board that the sum of one hundred pounds, given by Mr. Williamson, of Virginia, had been received by him while in England; for this donation, Dr. Redman was appointed to transmit the thanks of the board to the donor. It was also ordered that the grammar school be again revived, under the patronage of the board. A letter was drawn up to be transmitted to the synod, requesting an appropriation in support of a professor of Divinity; this proved successful, for a contribution was ordered in all the churches under the synod, to be annually paid.

In December, 1767, the trustees adjourned till the next commencement, expecting that Dr. Witherspoon would not arrive before that time; he, however, did arrive in August following, and at a special meeting of the board, Aug. 17, 1768, was inaugurated. On his accession, the college finances were, from a variety of causes, in a very low and declining condition; but the reputation he held excited the liberality of the public, and by his own efforts, which were extended from Massachusetts to Virginia, the monetary affairs were soon raised to a flourishing condition. The war of the revolution, however, was a severe blow to the college, obstructing its progress, and nearly destroying its resources; still, much of the credit for sustaining the institution, was due to the manly enterprise and exalted talents of its President. Such, indeed, were his numerous and noble qualities, that it was with much difficulty his friends in Scotland were induced to give him up. A gentleman possessed of considerable property, and a relative of the doctor's family, promised to make him his heir if he would not go to America; this fact shows the pure and disinterested motives which actuated him in undertaking so arduous and difficult a

task. Much advantage was derived from his superintendence, from the example he set the students, and from the direction and tone he gave to the literary pursuits of the college. In his opinion, the course of instruction had been too superficial, arising from the circumstances of the infant country. The metaphysics and philosophy taught, partook too much of the dry and uninteresting forms of the schools; instead of these, he introduced all the modern and liberal improvements made in Europe, making the philosophical course comprehend the general principles of policy and public law, and with these, joined a system of sound and rational metaphysics, avoiding the doctrines of fatality and contingency, the barrenness of the schools, and the absurdities of the materialists and spiritualists.

With such a man at the head of the institution, it is not to be wondered at that students began to increase, and the condition of things assumed an appearance of prosperity. The foundation of a course of history was laid by him, and the principles of taste and good writing were admirably explained and illustrated in his own manner. The course of learning was considerably diverted by him. Literary research became more varied, profound, and extensive; with these he joined a happy facility of arousing the inquiries and emulation of young men, and at the same time an excellent method of preserving the regularity and government of the college. Under him many of America's noblest patriots, legislators, and ministers received the elements of their education. In the year 1769, the AMERICAN WHIG SOCIETY was organized; being a literary association similar to the Cliosophic society above mentioned. These societies originated in two earlier ones, called the "Well meaning," and "Plain dealing" societies. These latter were voluntary associations, and existed prior to the accession of Dr. Witherspoon, as the tradition states. But they changed their names after his times; the "Well meaning" taking the title of the Cliosophic, and the "Plain dealing," that of the American Whig Society. At first these bodies were of a sectional character; those coming from eastern New Jersey, New York, and New England, joined the Cliosophic; while those from West Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the Southern states, united with the American Whig.

The war of the Revolution, however, which joined the whole country as one man and banished all petty feuds, removed and destroyed this sectional feeling, and at the present time it is unknown; for students from all parts of the country connect themselves with either society. The war having interrupted these bodies, they were revived after its close; Dr. Green, together with his room-mate, being chiefly instrumental in resuscitating the American Whig Society. Soon after his matriculation, Dr. Green drew up a paper, pledging the subscribers to join the society provided the original constitution could be found, and if enough old members could be collected and be willing to receive them into their fellowship. Fortunately both the constitution and old minutes were found, having been preserved by a graduate of the college, and were produced at the request of the old members when met to receive the new ones. On inquiry it was also found that a lady in town had preserved some of the furniture of the old hall, which she

was willing and desirous to return. The furniture consisted of the following articles, viz: "a looking-glass of considerable size, a pair of brass andirons, and two octavo volumes of Johnson's abbreviated dictionary." Nine new members were admitted, and the faculty gave permission to meet in the library room of the college till the hall should be repaired. These two literary societies have held their meetings in three places, viz: The first place was in the fourth story of NASSAU HALL, in the two half rooms which, with the entry between them, filled the front projection of that edifice. The second location was in the two rooms over the present library, in the building west of North College; these they occupied entirely. A few years ago, with the aid of the alumni, two spacious halls for these societies were erected; they are elegant buildings, of the Ionic order, sixty-two feet long, forty-one wide, and two stories high. The columns of the porticos are copied from those of the Temple on the Ilissus; the model of the buildings in other respects is that of a Temple in the island of Teos. These halls are situated at the south end of the campus: the American Whig being to the east, and the Clisophic towards the west. The funds for their erection were collected from graduate members and from those still in college. Each hall possesses a valuable library, now numbering, together, some ten thousand volumes. These societies are strictly secret, confer diplomas, and keep up a constant rivalry with each other. Before the Revolution a paper war broke out between them and raged so violently that the college authorities had to put it down. The greatest harmony and good feeling, however, now prevail between them; each striving for the honors of the college, each exerting a great influence for good among its members; and some go so far as to say that the advantages derived from them are not inferior to those of the college itself, which perhaps is true in regard to the particular objects they are designed to effect.

The college, by the efforts of Dr. Witherspoon, continued to flourish, the course of education being guided with great success and reputation, till the outburst of the American Revolution suspended the President's duties and dispersed the students. The people of New Jersey saw in this great man just the qualities requisite to make him a delegate to the great American council. Besides being a member of the various committees and conventions of the state, he was sent to represent New Jersey in the United States Congress, and remained for seven years a member of that body. Now began that struggle so memorable in the history of the world, and the result of which proved so glorious to the heaven blest land of Columbia, a contest in which many of NASSAU'S sons engaged, in which their Alma Mater was dishonored and shorn of her beauty, but out of which she was destined to rise phoenix-like from her ruins, and again put on the plumes of glory and triumph, all the more resplendent because of her late violated rights being restored and her unsullied honor vindicated; a contest in which they were finally to triumph over the haughty tyrants in their determination to preserve and maintain their "lives, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," free and untarnished from the foul touch of foreign oppression. To the true patriot, every spot on which a contest for his

country's rights occurred is doubly dear. What spot then more dear to every American heart, to every genuine lover of liberty, than the blood-bought plains around NASSAU HALL? Where can the affections of a free people circle more strongly than around these fields, bedewed with the blood of freemen, the price of liberty? Where more venerable walls than those of OLD NASSAU? Though once defiled by the vile minions of oppression, do they not still bear the marks of Freedom's sons while exterminating the foe?

The contest had been long and varied; despondency had seized the minds of many; New Jersey had been taken and occupied by the enemy; Philadelphia had been surrendered; the American army scattered; the crisis was at hand, and Washington seeing its approach, resolved to make a bold stroke; victory or death being the stakes at issue. The British army was safely quartered in NASSAU'S walls, as the American army, led by its chief, approached from Trenton, January 3, 1777. By a circuitous route he reached Princeton, and was immediately in contact with the enemy. The brave MERCER of Virginia led the van, being directed to secure the bridge over the adjoining stream. Here the British, 17th, attacked him. The militia, of which the advanced party was mostly composed, soon gave way, and the few regulars were too weak to hold their ground. After three volleys the British charged. The Americans having only rifles, and being exhausted during the past twenty-four hours, recoiled from the enemy's bayonet. Vainly did their commander try to rally them, his broken troops gave way and the van was entirely routed; Mercer fell while gallantly rallying his men. Washington in person followed close in the rear, and galloping through the broken and dismayed ranks, called upon the faltering fugitives to renew the attack; for a while the dismay and panic prevailed, but at last being supported by the veterans who saved their country at Trenton the day before, he attacked the enemy with great fury, causing them in turn to recoil, broke their line and separated the regiments, compelling Col. Manhood to force a passage through a part of the American troops and retreat to Maidenhead, (Lawrence.) Then the discomfited troops rallied in line, again the fatal rifle is leveled, again the smoke disappearing, the victorious chief is seen hurrying over the field, directing everything and encouraging his men; then was seen the enemy retreating, broken, defeated; then rushed through Princeton the reflex tide of battle; then thundered at OLD NASSAU'S walls the order to surrender; then quailed the foreign oppressor, America was victorious, the Scarlet Livery surrendered, and the battle of Princeton was won.

This engagement was one of the most fatal to the officers in the Revolution; the Americans losing one General, two Colonels, one Major, and three Captains. The loss to the enemy was upwards of one hundred killed on the spot, and nearly three hundred taken prisoners; the American loss was somewhat less. During this battle the British took refuge in the college; Washington attacked them and a shot from his cannon passing through a window, struck off the head of a portrait of King George which hung in the library. After the conflict Gen. Washington presented fifty guineas to the college; with

this a portrait of himself, painted by the elder Peale of Philadelphia, was purchased, and now occupies the frame once surrounding the portrait of King George II. Together with this portrait there remain the identical electrical machine used by Dr. Franklin, and the orrery or planetarium constructed by Mr. Rittenhouse of Philadelphia.

The tradition in reference to the two cannons in the campus is as follows:—They were used in the Revolution; the large one being left in the vicinity of the college, remained till the war of 1812, when the American troops came and took it to New Brunswick; there it was condemned as unfit for use and left. A contest now began between the inhabitants and those of Princeton as to who should possess the old relic of the Revolution; at last the townsmen of Princeton resolved to obtain it, and having secured from Mr. Phineas Withington four horses and a driver, and from Mr. John Gulick a large wagon which he kept at his mill near Kingston, they started one night and brought it to Princeton. The little cannon was left after the war at a mill, near the present canal, on the road going east from Queenston, afterwards it was brought to Princeton as the nearest town, and lay for a long time in front of the college campus; then when the road was being repaired it was set up as a post at the head of Witherspoon Street, whence it was removed to its present position in the campus by the students in 1858.

During 1776 and the two following years there was no college commencement held, although some students had been partially instructed as early as the summer of 1778, by the President and professor of Mathematics.

A public commencement was held in 1779, and the degree of B. A. conferred on six students. The exercises were never discontinued after this, though the students were few, and their increase very gradual. When Dr. Green entered the college, (1782,) the number was but little over forty. Dr. Witherspoon was then in Congress, and the instruction and government were conducted by his son-in-law, Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, aided by Mr. James Riddle as tutor. In the autumn of 1782, Dr. Witherspoon left Congress, finally, and in the following winter resumed his lectures to the senior class. In the summer of 1783, the Continental Congress met in Princeton, the members finding accommodations in the village, and the committees using the vacant rooms of the students. Dr. Elias Boudinot was President of the Congress at that time. They held their sittings in the library-room of NASSAU HALL, a room nearly as large as the one in Philadelphia. Shortly after the meeting, the Fourth of July was celebrated: then, for the first time the Whig and Oliosophic Societies appointed speakers to represent each, before a public audience; these were, for the Whig Society, Mr. Ashbel Green, and for the Oliosophic, Mr. Gilbert T. Snowden. Who should speak first was decided by lot, and it fell upon Mr. Green to preceed, which he did, with a discourse on "The superiority of a Republican government over any other form." The members of Congress were present, and the President thereof invited the orators to dine with him, which they did. When the class graduated this year there were present on the stage, the trustees, the

graduating class, the whole of Congress, the ministers of France and Holland, and the commander in chief of the American army. Mr. Green was the valedictorian, and he concluded his speech with an address to Washington, who colored considerably when thus directly referred to.

The Revolutionary struggle being nearly over, and Dr. Wither-
spoon feeling the advance of age, wished to resign his office; but through his attachment to the college he was induced to cross the ocean again for its benefit; this visit however did not meet the wishes of all, still the enterprise and zeal of the President were none the less valued and esteemed. After his return he withdrew partially from the duties of active life, except those devolving upon him as President. The outward man however began to decline, and for more than two years his sight failed him; this however he bore with much patience, and even cheerfulness, till at last on the 15th November, 1794, he entered into rest, in the seventy-third year of his age.

In the following spring Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith was appointed his successor, and at once undertook the duties of the office with which he had been familiar for a long time, and which he had performed with much ability. Under his administration the college advanced prosperously, there being associated with him, Dr. Walter Minto, a most distinguished mathematician, and Dr. John Maclean, professor of Chemistry, "who for clearness of understanding, and largeness of comprehension, had few equals in those branches of science to which he devoted himself."

But a most disastrous event soon occurred which damped the hopes of many friends of the college. On the 6th of March 1802, all the combustible part of the college was entirely consumed by fire. The cause of this has never been entirely explained. At first it was supposed to be the work of some malcontent students, and several of them were strongly suspected of being the incendiaries; but after the affair was largely investigated, it was concluded to have been the work of accident rather than design. The board of trustees was immediately summoned, and a plan proposed of sending through the United States to the friends of the college a subscription for the purpose of restoring the edifice now in ruins. Dr. Green was requested to write an address to the public at this time; it was printed and widely circulated, and doubtless was of great benefit in calling the attention of the public to NASSAU'S great calamity, and in inciting her friends to lend a helping hand in this her hour of need, in building up her ruined walls, and restoring her former beauty and greatness. The influential members of the board were desired to use all their efforts in their respective localities in collecting subscriptions, while the President was directed to go in person through the Middle and Southern states on the same errand. During his absence Dr. Green had the oversight of the college, and assisted the faculty in its government, in counseling with them, inspecting the institution, attending examinations, administering discipline, and in preaching on the Sabbath; he was in fact one of the most active and efficient of those who aided in restoring the college from its disaster; refusing

also to receive any remuneration for his valuable services. In a short time, by the united labors and great liberality of its friends, "the building rose like a phoenix from its ashes;" a larger library was obtained, more ample and convenient accommodations were provided for the students, and for several years after this event the increase of pupils was greater than had ever been before known. Dr. Smith here appears also to have been another of the principal agents in restoring the institution to such a pitch of prosperity and usefulness.

From this period nothing happened but such as is common in places of public instruction till 1812, when the venerable President, after repeated attacks of the palsy, and feeling himself unable to attend to his duties in the college, resigned his office, much to the regret of the students and friends of the institution. This took place at the commencement this year, after which he retired to a house allotted him by the trustees; they also continued the greater part of his salary during the remainder of his life. He died August 21st, 1819.

"The spirit of insubordination, which showed itself among the students, and their increasing tendency to tumult and revolt against the exercise of just and lawful authority, was the spring out of which flowed all Dr. Smith's anxieties and difficulties in discharging the duties of his high and responsible station. From this fruitful source, storm after storm succeeded in the institution, which required all the address, influence, and knowledge of human nature, which he could summon to his aid, to prevent from leading to its utter ruin. On these occasions his readiness of resource, his firmness and decision of character, his commanding powers of eloquence, and all those talents that constitute real greatness, as it is capable of being exhibited in active life, conspicuously appeared. The dignity of his presence overawed disaffection and revolt. Never did he address himself in vain to the students under his care. His eloquent appeals to their understandings, their pride of character, and their sense of duty were always irresistible. Armed with his powers, the authority of college never failed to triumph. Confusion and wild uproar heard his voice and was still."

Rev. Ashbel Green was unanimously elected, August 14th, 1812, to succeed Dr. Smith in the Presidency of NASSAU HALL. Dr. Miller was active in this election, having visited every member of the board of trustees and persuaded them to vote for him. After much hesitation, through the advice of friends, among whom were Dr. Rush and others, he accepted the appointment, resigning his pastoral charge, and assuming the chief authority in the institution in which he had formerly been a tutor during the time of Dr. Witherspoon.

Dr. Woodhull and his son appeared before the Presbytery on the part of the trustees asking for his dismissal, and on October 29th, he left Philadelphia and came to Princeton. The faculty of the college then comprised, Dr. Green, President; Mr. Slack, Vice President; Mr. Lindsley as senior, and Mr. Clark as junior tutor. They met before the close of the vacation and agreed to hold a day of special prayer in view of the duties before them; they held one meeting together, and then each member kept the day in private by himself.

The President's first address produced considerable effect, some being even moved to tears; this however was transitory, for to his mortification he found most of the students bent on giving trouble. From his account it seems that discipline had grown somewhat lax previous to his arrival, and he entered on his duties with the determination to reform it or fall in the attempt; and for some time it seemed uncertain which alternative would follow. He had cards of invitation printed, and adopted the plan of bringing the students in companies of eight to his own table. This had little effect in reclaiming the evil ones, and was abandoned after March 11th, 1814. President Green says:—"The trustees of the college also failed to make a Board, both at the beginning and end of the session; so that I had to contend with the disorderly students without taking the oath of office. This happily was unknown to the young rogues, or perhaps they were ignorant that it was necessary; otherwise they would have made the plea, that I was not the lawful President of the college. One of the trustees who resided in Princeton told a friend of mine, who repeated it to me, that I would not be able to maintain my ground against the insubordinate youths of the institution. In this however he made a mistake. The session closed triumphantly in favor of the authority of the college." At this period every sort of devisable insubordination was practiced. It was borne for a short time, but at last became intolerable. Three or four during the session were admonished, and seven or eight dismissed. The custom was introduced of sending private circulars to the parents or guardians of each student, containing his literary standing and moral conduct, besides requesting their advice in assisting the instruction and discipline of the college. Contrary to the usual custom, the junior and senior classes from the Revolution till this time read no Greek or Latin, their whole time being occupied with mathematics, natural and moral philosophy, belles-lettres, criticism, composition, and eloquence. And in President Green's own class, one of its members did not even know the Greek alphabet, yet was admitted to the bachelor's degree. Another came to him with Dr. Witherspoon's Latin Salutatory, desiring him to construe it; and as late as his presidency, one man in the senior class was found "totally ignorant of classical literature." It was now ordered that the senior class prepare a recitation in Longinus. Very few of them could do this, and as the fault was not theirs, the Iliad was substituted. At the next commencement in 1813, there occurred a large addition to the number of students. At the meeting of trustees in May, the measures of the faculty during the preceding session were sanctioned. After this meeting the President attended the General Assembly, and with others succeeded in getting the vote for the location of the Presbyterian (O. S.) Theological Seminary at Princeton. He also nominated Dr. Miller, at the request of the Board of Directors, for the professorship of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government. After his return to Princeton he heard the theological students recite "Blair's Lectures," accompanied with his own remarks on composition; this he did at the request of Dr. Alexander, Dr. Miller not being yet in office. Many of the students at this time, together with the tutor, Mr. Lind-

sley, were very sick ; more being ill this session than during the whole of President Green's administration. In his government of the college he confesses his mistake in thinking that, when the institution was once reduced to a quiet and orderly state, it would continue so, not considering that it changes its inmates every four years ; he found by experience that discipline must always be exercised, else disorder would certainly ensue. During two weeks, after the session of 1814 began, the utmost order and regularity prevailed. The system of the President seemed to be operating well, and already he was felicitating himself on its success, when suddenly, without any obvious cause, disorder began to appear and mischievous attempts of all sorts were made. Part of the "south campus" was burned, and an "infernal machine" fired in the college building ; stealing was carried on, the walls were disfigured, and on the way to the refectory "clapping, hissing, and screaming" were the order of the day ; the whole assuming the appearance of a deep laid conspiracy to overturn the order and authority of the college. This state of things went on till the "Big Cracker" capped the climax, on the evening of January 9th, 1814. The following account of it is derived from President Green's report to the trustees :

On Sabbath, Jan. 9, 1814, it was discovered, about two o'clock A. M., that the college privy was on fire. The steward being the first to see it, called upon the tutors, who, with some orderly students, soon extinguished the fire so noiselessly, that the majority of the students did not know it till daylight. In the morning it was discovered that the door of the prayer hall had been opened and entered, either by the carelessness or treachery of the servant having the key, and that arrangements had been made for a most destructive work, in connection with the other fire. Loose powder, some tinder, and a large peg, were found on the stage before the pulpit. The day passed off quietly, but in the evening, a little after nine o'clock, the tremendous explosion of the "Big Cracker," took place. This was made by enclosing about two pounds of powder in a log, and then by a train, setting it off. The explosion cracked the adjacent walls from top to bottom, and broke nearly all the glass in the entry, besides considerable in the other entries, and forced part of the wood through the door of the prayer hall, opposite. Providentially, no one was injured, though the tutors and a number of students passed it only a few minutes before the discharge. The President being in his study, hastened to the college. Soon, the students peaceably retired to their rooms. The faculty held a meeting in a student's room, secured the remains of the infernal machine, made arrangements for watching the building all night, took measures for investigating the matter next morning, and adjourned a little after midnight. From the appearance of the thing, it was concluded that it had been prepared out of the college edifice ; at all events, it appeared, and was afterwards confessed by one of the actors in the affair, that the design was to start the fire in the prayer hall, while the other building was burning, and had this plan succeeded, it is impossible to calculate the damage that might have been done. On Monday (the next day) efforts were made to ferret out the guilty

parties; but for two days in vain. At length proof was obtained against two persons in town, who were formerly students, that they were engaged in constructing the cracker. A prosecution in the criminal court was immediately commenced against these, and they were held to appear and stand their trial in New Brunswick, on the 8th of March. One of them, on account of his youth and comparative innocence, was discharged. But their arrest and prosecution was the signal for other disorders in college; the management of the affair became very difficult, as not an individual, for a number of days, could be found guilty. The leaders of the disorder also incited the younger students to act, while they kept themselves screened. On the day of the trial, seven students were subpoenaed as witnesses, some being suspected, and some not. They, with the senior tutor, who was also subpoenaed, started for New Brunswick, and were gone three days. The principal culprit pleaded guilty, threw himself on the mercy of the court, and was fined one hundred dollars and the costs of the prosecution. Four declined giving testimony, on the plea of implicating themselves. This was expected, and enabled the trustees to exercise their authority, and dismiss them from the college. After dismissal, one of them, a member of the senior class, returned to the President and said that all concerned in the plot were willing to surrender themselves to the discretion of the faculty. A meeting was then called, and nine appeared and confessed, declaring they were all (this was untrue) that were concerned in the affair, and asked forgiveness; they were forgiven, on condition that their conduct in future should be unexceptionable; but if not so, then their former behavior would be called into account. Some time afterwards, the chief culprit returned, but the President sent him a note, forbidding him to come on the college grounds. The next day, during examination, *crackers* were brought in; the faculty met in a tutor's room, and resolved to dismiss two or three students. On the following day, the faculty admonished four students, and dismissed two. Another meeting was held in the evening, and a pistol was fired at the door of one of the tutors. On the following day, another cracker was heard in the building, and in the evening a company of students behaved very improperly in the front campus. Afterwards a student was dismissed for writing an insolent letter to a trustee; two others were similarly treated, and the remainder called up and required to renounce their insubordinate principles, and thus the matter ended.

During the collegiate year of 1814, nothing unusual occurred, except the suicide of a youth who had been sent to a grammar school about four miles from Princeton. Students were often sent off in this way, when they came to college, unfitted for any of the regular classes. At this time, the students of the Theological Seminary worshiped with the college students, on the Sabbath. Drs. Miller and Alexander taking turns, with Dr. Green, in preaching to them. It was during this winter and the spring of 1815, that the great revival of religion, during the presidency of Dr. Green, took place. He gives the following account of it:

“On this subject, I have thought it my duty to make a correct,

though it must be a very summary, statement to the Board; both because the subject is important and interesting in itself, and because imperfect and erroneous accounts respecting it have been circulated.

“For nearly a year past, that is, since the commencement of the last summer session, a very large proportion of the students have attended on all the religious exercises and instructions of the college, with more than ordinary seriousness, and the minds of some of them, as now appears, were ripening, through this whole period, for what has since taken place. There was nothing more apparent, however, for six weeks after the commencement of the present session, than an increase of this serious attention to the religious duties of college; an increase both of the degree of seriousness, and of the number of those in whom it was visible. Every religious service, both on secular days and on the Sabbath, was attended with a solemnity, which was sensible and impressive. In this manner the revival commenced, or rather became apparent, in the second week of January, (the session began six weeks after the last Wednesday in September,) without any unusual occurrence in providence, without any alarming event, without any extraordinary preaching, without any special instruction, or other means that might be supposed peculiarly adapted to interest the mind. The divine influence seemed to descend like the silent dew of heaven; and, in about four weeks, there were very few individuals in the college edifice, who were not deeply impressed with a sense of the importance of spiritual and eternal things.

“There was scarcely a room, perhaps not one, which was not a place of earnest, secret devotion. For a time, it appeared as if the whole of our charge was pressing into the kingdom of God; so that, at length, the inquiry in regard to them, was not, who was engaged about religion? but, who was not? After this state of things had continued, without much variation, for about two months, it became manifest that a change was taking place. Some were becoming confirmed in the hopes and habits of evangelical piety; some were yet serious, thoughtful, and prayerful, though perhaps not in so great a degree, or at least, not so apparently, as once they had been; while some were plainly losing the impressions which they had lately felt. And such has continued to be the state of this interesting concern to the time of making this report. The result is, that there are something more than forty students, in regard to whom, so far as the time elapsed will permit us to judge, favorable hopes may be entertained that they have been made the subjects of renewing grace. Perhaps there are twelve or fifteen more, who still retain such promising impressions of religion, as to authorize a hope that the issue, in regard to most of them, may be favourable. And nearly the whole of the remainder show a great readiness to attend on all the social exercises of religion; not only on those which are stated and customary, but those which are occasional, and the attendance on which is entirely voluntary. Thus, of the students who are now in the college, a majority may be viewed as hopefully pious, and a large proportion of the

residue appear to possess much tenderness of conscience, and show a very desirable regard to religious duties and obligations.

"It has already been intimated that this revival of religion commenced without noise, and without any other means than those which had been a considerable time in use. But having thought it my duty to converse with my pupils, as often as they requested it, at the time when their minds were filled with anxious fears and inquiries; and also to examine them individually and carefully, since hope has, in some measure, succeeded to fear, I have had a favorable opportunity to inquire, and have attentively inquired, after the instrumental causes of this revival, as indicated by the views and feelings of the parties concerned. Four such causes appear to have had a manifest agency:—

"1. And chiefly, the study of the Holy Scriptures; accompanied with comments on the portion read, and a practical application of the leading truths contained in it. God has remarkably honored and blessed his own word. Strange as it may seem, this study of the Bible has always been a favorite one among the youth of the college, not excepting the most gay and dissipated. Pains have indeed been taken to render it interesting; but the degree in which it has been so, has been truly surprising. And, under the divine blessing, it has served to instruct and enlighten the youth in their duty; it has rendered their minds solemn and tender, beyond what they were, themselves, aware of at the time; it has given them a deep reverence for the truths of divine revelation; it has qualified them to hear preaching with advantage; and at length, revealed truth has, we trust, been powerfully and effectually applied to their consciences, by the Spirit by whom it was indited.

"2. The circumstances in which the students have attended on public worship, have been peculiarly favorable to their religious improvement. They have worshiped, in consequence of the burning of the church in this place, in the prayer hall of the college, for more than two years past. For about eighteen months they have worshiped separately from the people of the town; and have, with the theological students, who joined them partially at first, and generally of late, formed an audience or congregation by themselves. This has given an opportunity, which has been carefully improved, to choose such subjects, and adopt such a manner, in preaching to them, as appeared best calculated to arrest their attention. Appropriate addresses have frequently been made, and the service has, in all respects, been conducted with a special view to their advantage and religious edification. In these circumstances, they have felt an unusual interest in the solemnities of the sanctuary, they have felt that they were the parties directly and particularly concerned in these solemnities, and the good effects of this sentiment have been incalculably great, and were very apparent before the revival was visible. In a word, this mode of conducting public worship must be considered as having been a powerful instrumental cause, both in producing an awakened attention to religion at first, and in cherishing it through the whole of its progress.

"3. The effect of moral discipline has been manifestly favorable to

this revival. This discipline, vigorously and vigilantly maintained, has preserved the youth, generally, from those practices, habits, and vicious indulgences, which counteract, dissipate, and destroy all serious and religious impressions. It has had an influence in preventing that hardness of heart and insensibility of conscience, which are the natural and usual effects of unrestrained vice. It has formed a practical testimony against the moral vileness of several things which youth are apt to consider, if not as entirely innocent, yet, as evidences of manliness and spirit. After many efforts to resist these effects of discipline, by the least virtuous part of the college, the attempt was seen to be in vain; and it was clearly perceived that the effects mentioned were sensibly felt, by the great mass of the students, before the revival. It was also very noticeable that the revival made its appearance with an act of discipline. A student (one of three dismissed at the same time) was almost immediately seized with a remorse of conscience and anguish of mind that were very affecting, he has since become hopefully pious. But before anything of this was known in the college, the remarks which were made when the dismissal of the three students was announced, seemed to produce a powerful effect on a number; and during that week feelings and exercises which had, in a certain degree, long existed in secret, could no longer be concealed. Nearly at the same time, an admonition, given in private, was remarkably blessed to the individual concerned.

"4. The few pious youth who were members of college before the revival, were happily instrumental in promoting it. They had, for more than a year, been earnestly engaged in prayer for this event. When they perceived the general and increasing seriousness which has been noticed, several of them made an agreement to speak, privately and tenderly, to their particular friends and acquaintances, on the subject of religion. And what they said was, in almost every instance, not only well received, but those with whom they conversed became immediately and earnestly engaged in those exercises which, it is hoped, have issued in genuine piety. A public profession of religion, made by two of the students who had been a good while thoughtful, had also at this time much influence, apparently, both in producing and deepening impressions in many others.

"The special means made use of to promote and cherish this revival, besides the circumstances already mentioned, were the following: A short address on the subject of religion was made, after prayers, on every Saturday evening. In preaching on the Lord's day morning, subjects were selected suited to the existing state of the college; in this particular we are deeply indebted to the theological professors, who have generally conducted the morning service. A particular reference was often made to the religious attention which had been excited among the students, in the marks which accompanied their Bible recitations. A weekly lecture, intended for the students exclusively, was given by myself, on every Tuesday evening. A social prayer-meeting was held, on every Friday evening, at which one of the theological professors commonly made an address. A family prayer meeting (as the students called it) was, every evening, held among them-

selves, at which a large proportion of the whole college attended. Smaller and more select associations for prayer were also formed. The individuals whose minds were anxious and laboring, were, as often as they requested it, carefully conversed and prayed with in private; in this service I am to acknowledge the assistance received from the professors of the Seminary, from their pupils, and from the pious students of the college. Finally, writings of approved character, on doctrinal and practical religion, were pointed out and recommended to the perusal of the students; and a short system of questions and counsel was drawn up by myself, for the use of those who began to cherish the hope that they had entered on a life of practical piety.

“Having thus mentioned the chief instrumental causes of this revival, and the means used to cherish it, to guard it, and to direct it, I shall conclude my report on this subject with a few short remarks, offered with a view to give a correct apprehension of its nature and character.

“1. It has been, so far as I am able to judge, remarkably free from extravagance and enthusiasm. I know of nothing, in regard to this revival, that I think would be called extravagant or enthusiastic, by any one who really believes in the great doctrines of the Protestant Reformation. Particular pains were early taken to guard against the evil here contemplated; and, by the divine blessing, they have been made so successful, that I am not acquainted with a single incident or occurrence, indicative of intemperate feeling or conduct, that we are called to regret.

“2. There has been no sectarian spirit accompanying or mingling with this revival. There are students in the college belonging to four or five different denominations of Christians. At first, there appeared to be some apprehension in the minds of those who were not Presbyterians, lest they should be drawn into a union with this denomination if they yielded to the sentiments and feelings which began to be prevalent. But I told them, in the first address that I made to them on a Tuesday evening, that it was my fixed purpose to inculcate no doctrine or tenet that was not found in all the public orthodox creeds of Protestant Christendom—that I was indeed earnestly desirous that they should all become real practical Christians, but that I had no wish to make a single proselyte. This, I believe, removed every apprehension, and the intimation then given has been sacredly regarded. Not a single thing has been said by myself, nor, I am persuaded, by the theological professors who have preached to them, that has had any intentional tendency towards proselytism. On the contrary, every thing has been general. The great catholic doctrines of the gospel have been exclusively inculcated. It is believed that there is not an individual of the college who would, if questioned, complain that he has, in any instance, felt himself pressed with opinions which interfered with his educational creed.

“3. There has been no neglect of study. A report was circulated that study was laid aside in the college to attend to religion. Nothing could be more false. Study has probably never been pursued with more diligence and success. Our pupils were informed that if at any

particular recitation, an individual should find that his mind had been so exercised as not to permit him to get his lesson, he should, on application to his teacher, be specially excused; and this indulgence has been frequently asked and granted. But not a single recitation of a class has been omitted; and every individual lesson or recitation, incidentally omitted, has been strictly required to be made up for the quarterly and semi-annual examinations. It was early and earnestly inculcated on the youth of the college, that not only did Christian duty require as regular an attention as possible to all the lawful concerns of life, but that their minds would act more vigorously and more correctly on religious subjects, and in religious duties, if a suitable portion of their time should be diligently employed in their proper studies.

“There have been no compulsory exercises. Every thing, beyond the stated religious instructions and duties of the college in ordinary times, has been perfectly voluntary; unless the short address, on Saturday evening after prayers, may be considered as a slight exception. No one has suffered either censure or reproach, who chose to be absent from any religious exercise or engagement which had its origin in this revival.

“Such, gentlemen, is the statement which I have judged it proper to make to you, in regard to a work which, in its salutary efficiency, has been all of God; and the whole praise of which is to be ascribed, most unfeignedly, to Him alone.”

When the revival began, the whole number of students was one hundred and five; of these twelve were professors of religion. Dr. Green mentions that, “On the 26th September, 1815, in the afternoon, the Directors being present, we laid the corner-stone of the Theological Seminary. I introduced the services with a few remarks. Dr. Alexander then read the introduction of the plan of the Seminary; and I then made a prayer standing on the stone, which was afterwards deposited.” Most of the subjects of the revival belonged to the senior class which consisted of forty-two members. The accession at the beginning of the next session was greater than usual, sixty being admitted and making the total number one hundred and thirty-six. In regard to the government, discipline, and moral and religious state of the institution at this time, Dr. Green says:—“Our winter sessions are always considered as more exposed to difficulty in maintaining good order in the college than the summer session. The confinement occasioned by the weather, the length of the nights, and other circumstances of the season, seem to generate and favor mischievous designs beyond what takes place in other portions of the year. It has already been stated that we had an accession of sixty students last fall; and I have reason to believe that there was a combination formed, similar to the one which took place two years before. In fact the very same violations of law, in all their varieties, were attempted and begun.”

By the prompt and vigilant exertions of the faculty, however, they were very soon counteracted; and on the whole, proved a feeble and abortive effort.

“About mid-winter, there was for a fortnight a very peculiar state of things in regard to religion. Almost every member of the house, the profane as well as the pious, seemed to be held in still and solemn suspense, waiting for and expecting another revival of religion. Two individuals were very deeply affected, and a number more were slightly impressed. But here the favorable indications terminated; and in two weeks more, everything returned to its ordinary state, and has so continued till the present time. It is proper that the Board should be informed that we judged it to be indispensable to commence prosecutions in no less than three instances against students that had been dismissed from the college for insults and injuries committed by them after their dismissal. Two dismissed students, residing in Trenton, made an expedition to this place for the express purpose of exploding gunpowder in the college edifice, which they did in a manner not only to endanger the property of the corporation, but the limbs and lives of the students of the institution. They were both apprehended and bound over for trial, but although the violation of the law was palpable, and the proof direct and unequivocal, the grand jury refused to find a bill of indictment.”

In the first session in 1816, little out of the usual routine happened except the suspension of three, and the dismissal of seven students. But in the session which began in November, and about the middle of January, 1817, crackers were again fired in the college, and on the 19th, it being the Sabbath, a serious riot began, evidently with the intention of interrupting or preventing the usual religious exercises. This project, however, was providentially defeated. Dr. Miller conducted the services in the morning, and in the afternoon at the Bible recitation, the President spoke to the students about the matter.

Dr. Green continues :—“Last night, or rather this morning at two o'clock, there was a very serious riot in the college. A great deal of glass was broken; an attempt was made to burn the out-buildings, and the bell was rung incessantly. The doors of the college, of the tutor's rooms, and of the religious students, were first barred. The vice-president broke into the college through a window in the basement story, and with the assistance of the tutors quelled the riot. Dr. Miller preached in the prayer hall a very impressive sermon from the words, ‘Be ye also ready,’ which was improved at the close as a kind of funeral sermon for Dr. Dwight.” The next day it was agreed to write to the parents of three of the students to remove them from college. On the following day a student informed the President of all those who were disaffected, and it was found, from other sources, that the rioters were determined to make their great effort that night. They were anticipated, however, and fourteen dismissed.

During the session of 1818 and 1819, little worthy of note occurred, except that a considerable number of students were dismissed, and others “lectured” before the faculty. About this time an attempt was made to induce the Legislature to patronize the college. A memorial was draughted and taken to Trenton by the President and some of the trustees. They returned home; and after efforts to get the memorial before the houses, the President returned also, having

little hope of its ultimate success. He visited Trenton a second time, talked with every influential member of both houses, attended their meetings and made statements favorable to the institution. They seemed pleased and some promised to favor the object, so that he came home with brighter hopes of success, but like many previous ones, they were doomed to disappointment. It was not without reason thought, that those who voted for the college, would not have done so had they not known that a majority was against them. Dr. Green remarks:—"When in the Revolutionary war of our country, the college edifice had suffered greatly from being a barrack, alternately for each of the contending armies, the Legislature of the State, through the influence of Dr. Witherspoon, had voted a sum of money, (I think it was eighteen hundred pounds,) strictly appropriated by law to repair the college edifice, (and it was inadequate to the purpose.) Such was the state of the popular mind in New Jersey, that the members who had voted to repair the college remained at home at the next election. Such at least was the current report, and which was fully believed. The members of the Legislature, from a desire to retain their places, refused to patronize the college. Nor has it ever received any patronage (except what has been mentioned) from the Legislature of the State, although it brings into the State annually some thousands of dollars."

The summer session began May 13th, 1819, with a considerable accession of students. From this time till 1822, nothing out of the usual course of a literary institution happened till February of that year, when, because the faculty refused to give a holiday to all the students, a written memorial, numerously signed, was presented, which "it was impossible to consider in any other light than as an insult." The upshot of this was that all who signed it had to disavow their principles before a meeting of the faculty.

At the spring meeting of the trustees, they resolved to discontinue the professorship of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy. President Green opposed this, saying that if any objection existed against his son, (who held the office,) to remove him at once, but not to set aside the professorship, as in his opinion it would be an injury to the college; his remonstrances, however, were useless. This circumstance seems to have influenced the President in resigning his office, and is the thing meant by "some other considerations not necessary to be specified," in the letter of resignation.

"To the Board of Trustees of the College of New Jersey:

"GENTLEMEN,—My age and infirmities, with some other considerations not necessary to be specified, admonish me to retire from the arduous and responsible office of President of this College. That office therefore I do hereby resign, conscious of having endeavoured for ten years past to discharge its duties with fidelity, and often with anxieties and exertions which I ought never to recollect without lively gratitude to God, that he sustained me under them. In bidding adieu to the college, it affords me much satisfaction that I do not leave it in an unprosperous state; as is fully evident, I apprehend, from the state of its buildings, its literary apparatus, its funds, its course of

study, its number of pupils, its reputation among sister institutions, and the public at large. That it may prosper yet more and more, that the design of its pious founders may ever be sacredly regarded, that a gracious God may direct all your counsels and bless all your measures for the good of the important institution committed to your care, and that you may at last receive the reward of good and faithful servants, is, and shall be, the earnest prayer of,

“Gentlemen, with great respect,

“Your obedient servant,

“ASHBEL GREEN.

“NASSAU HALL, *September 27th*, 1822.”

Thus ended the successful administration of Dr. Green; an administration which, although attended with many difficulties and trials, yet finally closed with law and good order in the ascendancy, and left the institution in a healthy and growing condition. President Green was in the habit of meeting the pious students weekly, for prayer for the revival of religion in the college; and an agreement existed between the professors and pupils of the Seminary to offer up prayer daily at eight o'clock in the evening for a revival of pure religion in NASSAU HALL, as well as in the other colleges of the country. To President Green also belongs the honor of first introducing the study of the Bible into the college as a regular exercise and recitation; this practice has been followed by other colleges in the country. A weekly religious lecture for the benefit of the students was also by him established.

“Dr. Green was succeeded in the year 1823 by the Rev. James Carnahan, D. D., who held the chair more than thirty years; probably the period most marked by prosperity; which it has largely owed to the fidelity, diligence, wisdom, and exemplary gentleness of this excellent man. President Carnahan is reputed an excellent classical scholar, and a sound teacher of philosophy and religion. Less brilliant than his predecessors, he brought to the service of education a balance and constancy of solid qualities, and an administrative talent in finance, which, joined to proverbial truth and uprightness, have made his green old age peculiarly honorable. His agreeable retirement is within sight of the *Tusculum* of Witherspoon.”

“The present condition of Princeton College is prosperous in a high degree. In the departments of Mathematics and Physical Science, it has acquired some *éclat* from the methods and labors of Professor Henry, now of the Smithsonian Institution, but again professor elect in the college, and the eminent astronomer, Stephen Alexander.” In regard to the former gentleman much has been said, especially in relation to the magnetic telegraph. The following extracts from the minutes of the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution for the year 1857, may set this matter in a clearer light. Professor Henry says:—

“In the discharge of the important and responsible duties which devolve upon me as Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, I have found myself exposed, like other men in public positions, to unprovoked attack and injurious misrepresentation. Many instances of this, it may be remembered, occurred about two years ago, during the

discussions relative to the organic policy of the Institution. . . . During the same controversy, however, there was one attack made upon me of such a nature, so elaborately prepared and widely circulated by my opponents, that, though I have not yet publicly noticed it, I have from the first thought it my duty not to allow it to go unanswered. I allude to an article in a periodical, entitled 'Shaffner's Telegraph Companion,' from the pen of Professor S. F. B. Morse, the celebrated inventor of the American Electro-Magnetic Telegraph. In this, not my scientific reputation merely, but my moral character was pointedly assailed; indeed, nothing less was attempted than to prove that in the testimony which I had given, in a case where I was at most but a reluctant witness, I had consciously and wilfully deviated from the truth, and this, too, from unworthy and dishonorable motives. Such a charge coming from such a quarter, appeared to me then, as it appears now, of too grave a character and too serious a consequence to be withheld from the notice of the Board of Regents. . . . The article of Mr. Morse was published in 1855, but at the session of the Board in 1856 I was not prepared to present the case properly to your consideration, and I now (1857) embrace the first opportunity of bringing the subject officially to your notice, and asking from you an investigation into the justice of the charges alleged against me. . . . My life, as is known to you, has been principally devoted to science, and my investigations in different branches of physics have given me some reputation in the line of original discovery. I have sought, however, no patent for inventions, and solicited no remuneration for my labors, but have freely given their results to the world, expecting only in return, to enjoy the consciousness of having added, by my investigations, to the sum of human knowledge, and to receive the credit to which they might justly entitle me. I commenced my scientific career about the year 1828, with a series of experiments in electricity, which were continued at intervals up to the period of my being honored by the election to the office of Secretary of this Institution. The object of my researches was the advancement of science, without any special or immediate reference to its application to the wants of life or useful purposes in the arts. It is true, nevertheless, that some of my earlier investigations had an important bearing on the electro-magnetic telegraph, and brought the science to that point of development, at which it was immediately applicable to Mr. Morse's particular invention. In 1831 I published a brief account of these researches, in which I drew attention to the fact of their applicability to the telegraph; and in 1832, and subsequently, exhibited experiments illustrative of the application of the electro-magnet to the transmission of power to a distance, for producing telegraphic and other effects. The results I had published were communicated to Mr. Morse, by his scientific assistant, Dr. Gale, as will be shown on the evidence of the latter; and the facts which I had discovered were promptly applied in rendering effective the operation of his machine. "In the latter part of 1837, I became personally acquainted with Mr. Morse, and at that time and afterwards, freely gave him information in regard to the scientific principles which had been the subject of my

investigations. After his return from Europe, in 1839, our intercourse was renewed, and continued uninterrupted till 1845. In that year, Mr. Vail, a partner and assistant of Mr. Morse, published a work purporting to be a history of the telegraph, in which I conceived manifest injustice was done me. I complained of this to a mutual friend, and subsequently received an assurance from Mr. Morse that if another edition were published, all just ground of complaint should be removed. A new emission of the work, however, shortly afterwards appeared, without change in this respect, or further reference to my labors. Still I made no public complaint, and set up no claims on account of the telegraph. . . . After this, a series of controversies and lawsuits having arisen between rival claimants for telegraphic patents, I was repeatedly appealed to, to act as expert and witness in such cases. This I uniformly declined to do, not wishing to be in any manner involved in these litigations, but was finally compelled, under legal process, to return to Boston from Maine, whither I had gone on a visit, and to give evidence on the subject. My testimony was given with the statement that I was not a willing witness, and that I labored under the disadvantage of not having access to my notes and papers, which were in Washington. That testimony, however, I now reaffirm to be true in every essential particular. It was unimpeached before the court, and exercised an influence on the final decision of the question at issue. I was called upon on that occasion to state, not only what I had published, but what I had done, and what I had shown to others in regard to the telegraph. It was my wish, in every statement, to render Mr. Morse full and scrupulous justice. While I was constrained, therefore, to state that *he had made no discoveries in science*, I distinctly declared that he was entitled to the merit of *combining and applying the discoveries of others*, in the invention of the best practical form of the magnetic telegraph. My testimony tended to establish the fact that, though not entitled to the exclusive use of the electro-magnet for telegraphic purposes, he was entitled to his particular machine, register, alphabet, &c. As this, however, did not meet the full requirements of Mr. Morse's comprehensive claim, I could not but be aware that, while aiming to depose nothing but truth and the whole truth, and while so doing being obliged to speak of my own discoveries, and to allude to the omissions in Mr. Vail's book, I might expose myself to the possible, and, as it has proved, the actual danger of having my motives misconstrued and my testimony misrepresented. But I can truly aver, in accordance with the statement of the counsel, Mr. Chase, (now governor of Ohio), that I had no desire to arrogate to myself undue merit, or to detract from the just claims of Mr. Morse."

This statement Mr. Henry made to the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and the Chancellor, Chief Justice Taney, stated "that it would be seen by the report of the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case in which Professor Henry was a witness, that, in the opinion of the court, Professor Morse had produced no testimony that could invalidate the testimony of Professor Henry, or

impair in any degree its weight, and gave full credit to it in the judgment it pronounced."

A special committee of the Board of Regents was appointed to investigate this affair. The following extracts are from the report of said committee: "The committee have carefully examined the documents relating to the subject, and especially the article to which the communication of Professor Henry refers. . . . The first thing which strikes the reader of this article is, that its title is a misnomer. It is simply an assault upon Professor Henry; an attempt to disparage his character; to deprive him of his honors as a scientific discoverer; to impeach his credibility as a witness and his integrity as a man. It is a disingenuous piece of sophistical argument, such as an unscrupulous advocate might employ to pervert the truth, misrepresent the facts, and misinterpret the language in which the facts belonging to the other side of the case are stated.

"Mr. Morse charges that the deposition of Professor Henry 'contains imputations against his (Morse's) personal character,' which it does not; assumes it is a duty 'to expose the utter non-reliability of Professor Henry's testimony;' that testimony being supported by the most competent authorities, and by the history of scientific discovery. He asserts that he 'is not indebted to him (Professor Henry) for any discovery in science bearing on the telegraph,' he having himself acknowledged such indebtedness in the most unequivocal manner, and the fact being independently substantiated by the testimony of SEARS C. WALKER, and the statement of Mr. Morse's own associate, DR. GALE.

"The essence of the charges against Professor Henry is, that he gave false testimony in his deposition in the telegraph cases, and that he has claimed the credit of discoveries in the sciences bearing upon the electro-magnetic telegraph which were made by previous investigators; in other words, that he has falsely claimed what does not belong to him, but *does* belong to others. In a letter dated April 24th, 1839, he (Mr. Morse) thanks Professor Henry for a copy of his 'valuable contributions,' and says, 'I perceive many things (in the contributions) of great interest to me in my telegraphic enterprise.' Again in the same letter, speaking of an intended visit to the Professor at Princeton, he says: 'I should come as a learner, and could bring no contributions to your stock of experiments of any value.' And still further: 'I think that you have pursued an original course of experiments, and discovered facts more immediately bearing upon my invention than any that have been published abroad.'

"In another place, Mr. Morse says: 'To Prof. Henry is unquestionably due the honor of the discovery of a principle which proves the practicability of exciting magnetism through a long coil, or at a distance, either to deflect a needle or to magnetize soft iron.'" What Dr. Morse here describes as a 'principle,' the discovery of which is unquestionably due to Prof. Henry, is the law which first made it possible to work the telegraphic machine, invented by Mr. Morse, and for the knowledge of which, Mr. Morse was indebted to Prof. Henry, as is positively asserted by his associate, Dr. Gale. This gentleman, in

a letter dated Washington, April 7, 1856, makes the following conclusive statement: . . . 'The sparseness of the wires in the magnet coils, and the use of the single cup battery were to me, on the first look at the instrument, obvious marks of defect, and I, accordingly, suggested to the Professor (Morse) without giving my reasons for so doing, that a battery of many pairs should be substituted for that of a single pair, and that the coil on each arm of the magnet should be increased to many hundred turns each; which experiment, if I remember aright, was made on the same day with a battery and wire on hand, furnished, I believe, by myself, and it was found that while the original arrangement would only send the electric current through a few feet of wire, say 15 to 40, the modified arrangement would send it through as many hundred. . . . At the time I gave the suggestions above named, Prof. Morse was not familiar with the then existing state of the science of electro-magnetism. Had he been so, or had he read and appreciated the paper of Henry, (American Journal of Science, Vol. 19, p 400,) the suggestions made by me, would naturally have occurred to his mind, as they did to my own. But the principal part of Morse's great invention lay in the mechanical adaptation of a power to produce motion, and to increase or relax at will. It was only necessary for him to know that such a power existed, for him to adapt mechanism to direct and control it. My suggestions were made to Prof. Morse, from inferences drawn by reading Prof. Henry's paper above alluded to. Prof. Morse professed great surprise at the contents of the paper, when I showed it to him, but especially at the remarks on Dr. Barlow's results respecting telegraphing, which were new to him; and he stated at the time, that he was not aware that any one had ever conceived the idea of using the magnet for such purposes. . . . L. D. GALE.'

"It further appears, that principally for the information thus communicated, Mr. Morse assigned to Dr. Gale an interest in the telegraph, which he afterwards purchased back for \$15,000, as appears from the . . . letter of Dr. Gale. 'It thus appears, both from Mr. Morse's own admission, down to 1848, and from the testimony of others most familiar with the facts, that Prof. Henry discovered the law or "principle," as Mr. Morse designates it, which was necessary to make the practical working of the electro-magnetic telegraph at considerable distances possible; that Mr. Morse was first informed of this discovery by Dr. Gale; that he availed himself of it at once, and that it never occurred to Mr. Morse to deny this fact, until after 1848. . . Mr. Henry was the discoverer of a principle, Mr. Morse was the inventor of a machine. . . . But there were obstacles in the way which he could not overcome until he learned the discoveries of Prof. Henry, and applied them to his machine. These facts are undeniable. They constitute a part of the history of science and invention.' SEARS C. WALKER deposes:

"'In consequence of some statements made by me, in my official reports, relative to the invention of the receiving magnet, a question arose between Mr. Morse and myself as to the origin of this invention. It was amicably discussed by Mr. Morse, Prof. Henry, Dr. Gale, and

myself, with Prof. Henry's article . . . before us. The result of the interview was conclusive to my mind, that Prof. Henry was the sole discoverer of the law on which the intensity magnet depends for its power of sending the galvanic current through a long circuit. I was also led to conclude that Mr. Morse, in the course of his own researches and experiments, before he had read Prof. Henry's article, before alluded to, had encountered the same difficulty Mr. Barlow and those who preceded him had encountered, that is, the impossibility of forcing the galvanic current through a long telegraph line. His own personal researches had not overcome this obstacle. They were made in the laboratory of the New York University. I also learned at the same time, by the conversations above stated, that he only overcame this obstacle by constructing a magnet on the principle invented by Prof. Henry, and described in his article in Silliman's Journal. His attention was directed to it by Dr. Gale.' . . . We quote a letter to Prof. Henry, from Prof. James Hall, of Albany, late President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science: 'While a student of the Rensselaer school, in Troy, New York, in August, 1832, I visited Albany with a friend. . . . Our principal object was to see your electro-magnetic apparatus, of which we had heard much. You showed us your laboratory . . . and in a larger room in an upper story, some electric and galvanic apparatus. . . . In this room, and extended around the same, was a circuit of wire stretched along the wall, and at one termination of this, in the recess of a window, a bell was fixed, while the other extremity was connected with a galvanic apparatus. You showed us the manner in which the bell could be made to ring by a current of electricity, transmitted through this wire, and you remarked that this method might be adopted for giving signals, by the ringing of a bell at the distance of many miles from the point of its connection with the galvanic apparatus.'

"Mr. Henry has always done full justice to the invention of Mr. Morse. While he could not sanction the claim of Mr. Morse, to the *exclusive* use of the electro-magnet, he has given him full credit for the mechanical contrivances adapted to the application of his invention. In proof of this, we refer to his deposition, and present also the following statement of Hon. CHARLES MASON, Commissioner of Patents, taken from a letter addressed by him to Prof. Henry, dated March 31, 1856 :

"Sir :—Agreeably to your request, I now make the following statement. Some two years since, when an application was made for an extension of Prof. Morse's patent, I was, for some time, in doubt as to the propriety of making that extension. Under these circumstances, I consulted with several persons, and, among others, with yourself, with a view particularly to ascertain the amount of invention fairly due to Prof. Morse. The result of my inquiries was such as to induce me to grant the extension. I will further say that this was in accordance with your express recommendation, and that I was, probably, more influenced by this recommendation, and the information I

obtained from you, than by any other circumstance, in coming to that conclusion.'

"To sum up the results of the preceding investigation in a few words, we have shown that Mr. Morse himself has acknowledged the value of the discoveries of Prof. Henry to his electric telegraph; that his associate and scientific assistant, Dr. Gale, has distinctly affirmed that the discoveries were applied to his telegraph, and that previous to such application it was impossible for Mr. Morse to operate his instrument at a distance; that Prof. Henry's experiments were witnessed by Prof. Hall and others, in 1832, and that these experiments showed the possibility of transmitting to a distance a force capable of producing mechanical effects, adequate to making telegraphic signals; that Mr. Henry's deposition of 1849, which evidently furnished the motive for Mr. Morse's attack upon him, is strictly correct in all the historical details, and that, so far as it relates to Mr. Henry's own claim as a discoverer, is within what he might have claimed with entire justice; that he gave the deposition reluctantly, and in no spirit of hostility to Mr. Morse; that on that, and other occasions he fully admitted the merit of Mr. Morse as an inventor; and that Mr. Morse's patent was extended through the influence of the favorable opinion expressed by Prof. Henry.

"Your committee come unhesitatingly to the conclusion that Mr. Morse has failed to substantiate any one of the charges he has made against Prof. Henry, although the burden of proof lay upon him, and that all the evidence, including the unbiased admissions of Mr. Morse himself, is on the other side. Mr. Morse's charges not only remain unproved, but they are positively disproved.

"Your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That Prof. Morse has not succeeded in refuting the statements of Prof. Henry in the deposition given by the latter in 1849; that he has not proved any one of the accusations against Prof. Henry, made in the article in Shaffer's *Telegraph Companion*, in 1855; and that he has not disproved any one of his own admissions in regard to Prof. Henry's discoveries in electro-magnetism, and their importance to his own invention of the electro-magnetic telegraph.

"Resolved, That there is nothing in Prof. Morse's article that diminishes, in the least, the confidence of this Board in the integrity of Prof. Henry, or in the value of those great discoveries, which have placed his name among those of the most distinguished cultivators of science, and have done much to exalt the scientific reputation of the country.

"Resolved, That this report, with the resolutions, be recorded in the proceedings of the Board of Regents of the Institution.

"The report was accepted, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted."

The above extract has been made, because considerable has already been said upon the subject, and because it was desired that a more extended knowledge of the facts in the case should be disseminated. It was also desired that the truth should appear in its proper light, in

reference to one who has done honor to NASSAU HALL, as well as obtained a celebrity in the scientific world.

President Carnahan was invested with the authority of the college some time before the commencement in 1823. During his term of office the circumstances of the Institution were much changed for the better; the number of members in the faculty was increased, numerous revivals of religion occurred, especially in 1852, when a large number of students made a profession of religion and connected themselves with the church. Some of the buildings also were erected during his term of office. The practice of keeping a refectory, which existed from the beginning of the college, was laid aside entirely after the great fire of March 10th, 1855. The house occupied by the President was built at the same time with the main college edifice; the vice-president's house was built for Dr. Maclean, father of the present President, about the year 1800; the library and philosophical hall in 1803; and the building now known as the Old Refectory, to the east of East College in the year 1834. East College was built about 1833, and West College in 1836, while the present College Chapel dates only as early as 1847. The new Halls of the Societies were also erected in his time, the Closophic being occupied in the fall of 1838, and the American Whig about a year afterwards. "In 1839, the recitation rooms were modernized, and the present Junior and Senior Rooms added to the number. The Library was also extended into the small room. In 1840, the large cannon was planted, with the assistance of the students, in the Middle of the Back Campus. On January 27th, 1834, the present system of *grading* was adopted. In 1843 the commencement was changed from the last Wednesday in September to the last Wednesday in June." The small cannon, which now stands to the south of the large one, was *planted* by some members of the class of 1859 at midnight, on the 16th of October, 1858.

Although the time of Dr. Carnahan's presidency was longer than any of the other presidential periods, yet it is by no means as full of startling events or unusual incidents. It seems to have been a quiet, successful, prosperous administration. In consequence of old age and increasing infirmities he tendered his resignation to the trustees at the end of the collegiate year 1853. But by their earnest solicitation, he continued to hold the office for a year longer; and at the commencement in 1854, the Rev. Dr. John Maclean was inaugurated in his stead.

The following is taken from the NEWARK DAILY ADVERTISER of Thursday, March 3d, 1859.

"We announce to-day the death of Rev. James Carnahan, D. D., late President of Princeton College, which occurred last night at the house of his son-in-law, William K. McDonald, Esq., in this city. Although by his decease a valuable member of society has been removed, expressions of regret are scarcely appropriate, for he had reached a ripe old age, after a long life of usefulness and Christian benevolence. His character was distinguished by mildness joined to firmness and vigor, his learning was extensive, his practical ability in the ordinary affairs of life exceedingly acute, and the effect of his labors

has been most useful in every department of society with which he was connected—as a man, a Christian clergyman, the head of a most important educational institution, and an efficient co-operator in numerous schemes of benevolent enterprise. Of late years, through age and physical disabilities he has retired from active pursuits, and of scarcely no other person could it be said more appropriately that he has been gathered like a shock of corn fully ripe.

“The deceased was born November 15th, 1775, in Cumberland Co., Pa. In November, 1798, he entered the junior class in the College of New Jersey, and received the first degree in the arts in September, 1800. He read Theology under John MacMillan, D. D., in Western Pennsylvania. In 1801, he returned to Princeton as tutor, and resigned his tutorship in the fall of 1803. He was licensed by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, which assembled at Baskenridge in April, 1804, to preach the gospel, and preached in the vicinity of Hacketts-town, Oxford, and Knowelton. On January 5th, 1805, he was ordained and installed pastor of the united churches of Whitesborough and Utica in the state of New York. In February, 1814, he moved for his health to Georgetown, D. C., and opened a classical and mathematical school, teaching there for nine years. In May, 1823, he was chosen President of the College of New Jersey, was inaugurated on August 5th, 1823, and after a service of thirty years, resigned in 1853, and his connection with the college was dissolved June, 1854. He was in different capacities connected with the college for thirty-five years, viz: two years as a student, two as a tutor, and thirty-one as President. He was one of the trustees of the college at the time of his death, and also President of the Board of Trustees of the Theological Seminary.

“The deceased was associated with many illustrious persons of the past, most of whom have disappeared. He was one of the last of the venerable men, who for so many years rendered Princeton renowned for its intellectual and moral greatness. During the long period he presided over the college, he was unceasing in his devotion to its interests. The improvements made during that time, were summed up on his resignation in 1854, in the following article prepared for our columns:

“‘In 1823, when Dr. Carnahan came into office, the faculty consisted of a President, vice-president, a professor of Mathematics, and two tutors, (total five.) When he retired in 1854, the Faculty was composed of a President, vice-president, six professors, two assistant professors, three tutors, a teacher of Modern Languages, and a lecturer on Zoology, (total fifteen.) In the annual catalogue for the year 1823, there were the names of 125 students. In that of 1854, the names of 254 students. The whole number of graduates to the present time (107 years) is 3390. Number of graduates before 1823, (76 years,) 1680. From 1823 to 1854, inclusive, (31 years,) 1710. So that Dr. Carnahan as President has conferred the first degree upon a greater number of alumni, by 30, than all his predecessors taken together.’

“So much for the record. Aside from this numerical increase it may

be stated that during the same term of 31 years, the East and West Colleges, a Professor's house, a Refectory, two large and commodious buildings for the accommodation of the Literary Societies, and a Chapel house has been built. A house and lot for the use of a professor, and seven acres of land, for recreation grounds and wash house, have been purchased. The Recitation and Lecture rooms have been enlarged and seated, and a Portrait Gallery has been commenced. The Lombardy poplars, which formerly disfigured the public grounds of the college, have been removed, and their places supplied with native trees—the elm, the ash, the maple, and the tulip poplar. The library has received annual additions. The chemical and philosophical apparatus has been greatly improved and enlarged, and the entire front of the college grounds has been inclosed by a substantial iron fence.”

It has been observed by another that, “Thus ends the longest Presidency of the college, and the longest of the century, excepting that of Dr. Nott of Union College. His term of office was the most prosperous of any in the history of the college. . . . He supplied by his solid and sober suited qualities all that he lacked in address and accomplishments, his fault being that he run the apostolic injunction not to think of himself more highly than he ought to think, beyond the letter of the text, and probably beyond its spirit.”

There is a slight mistake in the above quotation in reference to the time of his death; it occurred at eight minutes past seven on the morning of Thursday, March 3d, instead of March 2d, as stated in the newspaper report. His funeral took place at Princeton on Tuesday the 8th of March. Although the day was cloudy and threatened rain, there was considerable attendance from abroad. The services were held in the First Presbyterian Church. The students met in their respective halls and marched to the Church, the Whigs occupying the West and the Closophics the East gallery; in the pulpit were the Rev. Drs. Maclean, Cooley, Steams, and McDonald. The last named gave out part of the 17th Psalm which was sung, Dr. Steams followed, reading the 90th Psalm, (which Dr. Carnahan recited, *verbatim*, at evening prayers the night prior to his decease,) and part of the 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians, commencing: “But some man will say, &c.” After praying he gave place to Dr. MacDonald, who delivered a discourse from 1 Cor. xv. 13—20, calling attention to the doctrine therein contained, which was the foundation of Dr. Carnahan's hopes as well as of his ministerial messages to others; and dwelling particularly on the bearing of Christ's resurrection on the foundation of our faith. A short biographical sketch was then given, interspersed with notices of the speaker's personal interviews with the venerable President prior to his removal to Newark, where he went October 29th, 1858, and did not return till brought by sorrowing friends preparatory to his being consigned to the house appointed for all living. The last connected words which he uttered were, “Oh! the blessed gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ.”

The services being concluded at the church, he was conveyed to the cemetery and committed to the grave by the side of his wife. His resting place is in a line with the graves of the illustrious Presidents

who preceded him, and who with him, by their learning and virtues, have given a name and position to NASSAU HALL of which she may justly be proud.

The Rev. John Maclean, D. D., was inaugurated as the tenth President of the College of New Jersey, on the 28th of June, 1854, the day of the annual commencement. "The ceremonies on this occasion took place, in the presence of the trustees and Faculty, and of a large assembly of the graduates and other friends of the college. Rev. Dr. John McDowell, senior trustee of the college, began the exercises with the following remarks:

"We are convened to inaugurate a President of this venerable and important college. The trustees have made it my duty to introduce the services on this occasion, with a brief narrative of the events which have issued in the interesting exercises, in which we are now to be engaged. After the commencement, a year since, was finished, and the Board of Trustees had returned to their place of meeting, in the College Library, the Rev. Dr. James Carnahan unexpectedly presented to the trustees a written communication, resigning his office of President of the college; and giving as his reasons, his advanced age, and increasing infirmities. The session of the trustees was then about closing, and they had not time to deliberate on the choice of a successor. They felt reluctantly constrained to accept the resignation; which they did, passing resolutions highly approving of the administration of Dr. Carnahan; and at the same time requested him to continue to hold the office, and perform its duties, until a successor was chosen. To this request Dr. Carnahan kindly consented.

"At the stated semi-annual meeting of the Board in December last, they proceeded to the election of a President, when the Rev. Dr. John Maclean, who had, almost from the time of his graduation, been a valuable officer of the Institution, in several departments of instruction, and for many years its vice-president, was chosen.

"Dr. Carnahan was then requested to continue to hold the office of President, and perform its duties until the close of the commencement, which has taken place this day. To this he consented.

"Dr. Carnahan has occupied the presidential chair of this college, longer than any of his distinguished predecessors, from the foundation of the college. He has now been President *thirty-one* years, and his administration has not only been the longest, but also very successful. The college has grown, and prospered under it. The number of students, when he commenced his administration, was about *one hundred and twenty*. The whole number for the year now closing is *two hundred and fifty-six*. At the meeting of the trustees in December last, a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the inauguration of Dr. Maclean.

"Agreeably to the report of that committee, approved by the Board, we are now met for this purpose. The usual oaths required to be taken by the President will now be administered by the Hon. Henry W. Green, Chief Justice of the State of New Jersey."

The following oaths required by the charter were subscribed by the President elect; and then administered to him by the Chief Justice:

1. "I do swear, that I will support the Constitution of the United States; so help me God."

2. "I do sincerely profess and swear, that I do and will bear true faith and allegiance to the government established in this State, under the authority of the people; so help me God."

3. "I do solemnly promise and swear, that I will faithfully, impartially, and justly perform all the duties of the President of the college of New Jersey, according to the best of my abilities and understanding; so help me God."

A true copy,—E. F. COOLEY, CLERK.

The oaths having been taken, the Chief Justice handed to Dr. Maclean the keys of the college, and thus addressed him:—

"In the name and by the authority of the Board of Trustees, I deliver to you the keys of the College of New Jersey, hereby declaring that you are duly invested with all the powers, privileges, and prerogatives, and charged with all the duties of the office of President of that institution.

"We commit Nassau Hall, its interests and its reputation, to your guardian care, with the earnest injunction, and in the confident hope, that those powers will be exercised and those duties performed by you in such manner, as shall most eminently conduce to the diffusion of knowledge, the promotion of virtue, the honor of our country, and the glory of God."

Dr. Maclean replied:—"Having just given the most solemn pledge which it is in my power to give, that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office, I shall only thank you for the very kind terms in which you have been pleased to announce the confidence reposed in me, by yourself and the other trustees of the college."

As he left the chair of the President, the Rev. Dr. Carnahan thus addressed his successor:

"MR. PRESIDENT:—When the interests of an important public institution are concerned, private considerations and personal feelings ought to be laid aside. For this reason I do not rise to congratulate you, as perhaps some may think I ought, on being placed in a station which your long, faithful, and efficient services have merited. My object is rather to express my wishes for the prosperity of the college and the success of your administration. Sir, the interests of a sacred institution, which originated in the piety and patriotism of great and good men, long since gone to their rest and reward, are now in a great measure placed in your hands.

"Your own experience and observation have taught you, that to train the minds, and form the intellectual and moral habits of youth, who are to be the future ministers of the gospel, the physicians, the legislators, the judges, the executive officers of our State and national governments, is no small and insignificant undertaking. When I call to mind how much the happiness or misery of parents or friends, how much the success or failure of the free institutions of our country, how much the purity or corruption of our holy religion, in a word, how much the temporal and eternal well-being of thousands yet unborn, depends on the bias given to the minds of young men during their

training in college; I am constrained to believe that your office is one of immense responsibility; an office which no man who looks to his own peace and comfort only, ought to covet. Its duties are numerous and difficult, its cares and anxieties unceasing. And permit me to say that, in your case, the responsibility is increased by the consideration that this college has existed more than one hundred years; that it has maintained a high and honorable place among similar institutions in our land; that the sons of Nassau Hall, in public and in private life, have not been inferior to those of any other college in our country. In view of these facts, the thoughts that this time-honored, and I may say, God-favored institution, may now possibly fail, is painful and oppressive. But it cannot, must not fail. Founded in faith, with a view to promote the glory of God and the best interests of men, God has, in a remarkable manner, sustained and prospered this college in circumstances the most trying. And our prayer and hope is, that he will continue his favor. And, if in these feeble hands, supported by yourself and other able and honored coadjutors, the usual previous number of students in the college has been more than doubled, and the graduates of the last thirty-one years have equaled in number those who have received the first degree in the Arts, under all my predecessors, from the origin of the college to the time I came into office; have we not cause to hope and believe that the College of New Jersey shall live and be a blessing to our country and to the church of God, for ages yet to come? Be assured, sir, you have my hearty wishes, and my most fervent prayers for the prosperity of the college, and for the success of your administration."

To his address, Dr. Maclean said, in reply:

"That I had your best wishes, and that I should have your fervent prayers for my successful administration of the affairs of the college, I was well aware. For this public expression of your feelings, I thank you most sincerely."

After this, the President elect delivered his inaugural address, the object of which was, first, "to give a brief sketch of the origin and design of this institution; and, secondly, an exposition of the mode in which the instruction and government of the college will be conducted by my colleagues and myself." Having finished his address, Dr. Maclean said it was truly gratifying to him, and would, no doubt, give pleasure to all present, that his first official act, as President of the college was, to announce to the audience, that by a unanimous vote, the trustees had conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws, upon the late venerable President of the college, Dr. James Carnahan.

The exercises were then concluded with prayer and the benediction, by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Phillips, of New York.

At the day of prayer for colleges, in Feb. 1855, an influence began to be exerted, which became extended, to a great degree, through the whole institution. This religious feeling pervaded the minds of most of the students, and continued till the commencement, in June, 1856. Many of the professed children of God were encouraged and strengthened, while a goodly number were brought to seek the truth as it is

in Jesus. It is believed that, during this time, fifty or more were brought to a sense of their natural condition, and led to a consecration of themselves to the service of God, by an open profession of faith in the Saviour.

Since that time, no unusual manifestations of the Spirit's working have appeared, yet the religious sentiment is quite strong among the students, and it is hoped, that by the blessing of God upon the efforts of his people, many who come here careless in reference to their spiritual interests, and who seek only temporal knowledge, may be brought to consider their ways, as well as be instructed in that knowledge which is profitable for this life, and still more for the life to come. Indeed, it could hardly be otherwise, amid such abounding means of grace. The idea has gained great currency that the temptations and snares of college life are particularly dangerous to youth. Now, to an extent, this is true; but that they are more so than in similar places where boys and young men are beyond parental oversight, is utterly denied. 'Tis true that to those whose habits of steadiness and virtue are unformed or unstable, college life is especially perilous; but so is every other course of life where the supervision and government of parents and guardians is removed; such persons, if left to themselves, are not safe anywhere; but to those, on the contrary, who have sufficient decision to say No, where evil presents itself in any form, it is asserted most unequivocally, that college presents no more difficulties than other places; in fact, far less. It is believed that a student who is disposed to lead a religious life, and follow after the fruits of holiness, instead of being hindered, will most assuredly be prospered and encouraged in every good word and work. Hence, if parents would hope for their sons to be kept from extravagance, folly, and sin, while in college, let them teach them to govern themselves, to know the right and follow it, to know the evil, to shun it, and to be able to resist the allurements of companions when solicited to do wrong; let them give their sons a *moral* and *religious* preparation, as well as an intellectual one, and then with the blessing of God, together with their own pious counsels, they may expect them to come forth with a moral and religious as well as a merely mental training, which shall prepare them to stand out as beacons to others, to do good to themselves, to their fellow men, to the church, and to the world. Then only will they be fitted for the duties of life, when they understand and perform their duties to their God. Many parents err on this point. They seem to think that when they have carried their sons through a course of intellectual training, that their duty with them is ended, that there is nothing more to be done in preparing them for life's battles; but never was there a greater mistake. This is good as far as it goes, but it stops too short of the mark. An educated man, who is ignorant of, or careless about religion, is little better than a madman armed with deadly weapons, who is as likely to assail his friends as his foes. If parents give their children this deadly weapon, let them at the same time teach them to level it with the eye of faith against the bulwarks of error, superstition, and sin.

About half past eight o'clock on the evening of March 10th, 1855,

a destructive fire broke out in the second story of NASSAU HALL. The occupant of the room being absent at the time, the first intimation of the fire was the rising of the smoke through the ceiling to the room above. It is believed that nearly all in the room was burned before the fire spread any farther, for as soon as the door was broken open an immense volume of fire and smoke issued forth carrying all before it. From the want of water, little could be done to arrest the flames, and by twelve o'clock the building was a mass of ruins. The whole interior of the edifice was destroyed, and nothing left but the naked, blackened walls. A great amount of property belonging to the students was destroyed; some losing as much as to the value of two hundred dollars. A large and valuable library also, owned by the Philadelphian Society, was nearly all consumed. Since that time the building has been entirely rebuilt and rendered fire-proof; it is heated by eight furnaces, and is among the best of the kind in the country. OLD NASSAU is now recovering from the heavy stroke, and stands as securely as ever, though shaken once by the storm of war and scathed on two occasions by the devouring element. Its condition is now more prosperous than ever before; the number of students is nearly three hundred, and everything augurs a successful and glorious career for the great NATIONAL COLLEGE of the thirty-three independent States of North America. (*See appendix A.*)

HISTORY OF THE PHILADELPHIAN SOCIETY OF NASSAU HALL.

Through the kindness of a graduate the following facts have been obtained and are here presented with the design of perpetuating them, and with the hope that they may conduce to the better and more extended knowledge of the religious history of the College.

“Among the early religious associations formed by the students of this institution, was the NASSAU BIBLE SOCIETY, which was organized February 27th, 1813. Its object was to aid in supplying the destitute with copies of the Sacred Scriptures. And this enterprise was not confined to the pious students alone for support, but most of those then members of the college lent a helping hand in forwarding this noble work. Such indeed was the zeal with which its members labored that they resolved to supply every destitute family in the state of New Jersey with a copy of the Bible. Here then, among the students of our renowned institution, originated an idea which resulted in the Parent Bible Society determining to furnish every family in the United States with the word of God. On the 11th of June, 1817, there was also organized by the students of both College and Theological Seminary a Tract Society, the object of which was to scatter abroad those little messengers of precious truth, so happily styled by another, “Manna for the soul.” For many years the objects of both these societies were faithfully carried out by those who considered it a privilege to be so profitably and honorably employed. But without noticing at length the good which these societies accomplished, it is sufficient for our present purpose to know, that their influence upon the minds

and hearts of the students was for good, and their general tendency was to unite the pious students more closely in the bonds of Christian love. In little bands they assembled in private rooms and united in prayer and praise to that God whom they had found to be the Source of light and life to their own souls, and who had so abundantly blessed their efforts to do good to others. Impressed with the unity of their wants and desires, the idea at length occurred to a member of one of these praying assemblies, that an association should be formed in which all the pious students of the college might become members, and meet together from week to week for social worship. Having made known his meditations to a few of his friends, a meeting was held by four young men, viz: Messrs. Peter J. Guliek, Martin Tupper, Tobias Epstein, and James Brainerd Taylor, in room No. 21 North College, on Friday evening, February 4th, 1825. Mr. Tupper was called to the chair, and Mr. Taylor chosen Secretary. After having engaged in prayer, a proposed constitution was read and adopted; and thus originated the PHILADELPHIAN SOCIETY OF NASSAU HALL.

“Its object, as expressed in the first article of its constitution, was to promote personal piety and holiness among all its members, and those with whom they might associate. That the founders of our beloved Society were sincere, and deeply interested in what they undertook, is evident from the following extracts taken from letters written by Mr. Epstein to a friend immediately before and after the organization of the PHILADELPHIAN SOCIETY. (It is to be remembered that these letters were written without any expectation of their ever being made public.) ‘1823, December 8th. My religious privileges are very great indeed. There are about seventeen professors in the College, and they are very much united and like brothers.’ ‘1824, January 20th. I hope you will pray for me constantly, as I need much help in the midst of temptation. I feel at present as if I could devote my all to the service of God. I feel a great desire that God may come amongst us and pour out his Spirit upon the College. We need it much. Pray for us and believe we may see wondrous things, many here snatched from destruction and death and made to repose in the Lord.’ ‘1825, February 5th. I enjoy great religious privileges here. It is an error that we cannot enjoy the presence of God as well in college as at home. I find that the fault lies in myself if I do not have the peace of the gospel reigning in my soul. I think a college is a preferable place for a pious student, at least one like our own. Our whole Faculty are professors of religion.’ ‘1825, July 5th. We have a little society in college called the Philadelphian Society, in which when we enter we renew our allegiance to Christ and faithfulness to one another. I am one of the founders. I am refreshed in the company of my brethren.’ Such were the feelings and desires which prompted the founders of the Philadelphian Society to begin so noble a work. Nor did they succeed without surmounting great difficulties. From the best information which can now be obtained, it is evident that from the first the society had opposers. Some on account of its novelty; but the most bitter opposition was raised on account of its goodness. The principal contents of the constitution were as follows :

"1. The setting forth of the object of the society, which was, as previously stated, to promote personal piety and holiness among all its members and those with whom they might associate.

"2. That to become a member of this society it was requisite that the applicant should be a professor of religion.

"3. Any member guilty of immorality, or in any way bringing reproach upon the cause of Christ, should be disciplined by society.

"4. The society should meet every Saturday evening and the meeting to be open to members only.

"5. That every month the subject of Missions should be brought before society, and a collection taken up for the benefit of the cause.

"6. Tracts should be distributed among all students of the College on the first Sabbath of each month.

"7. All the members should hold themselves bound in honor to make no unnecessary disclosures of any rules or transactions of this fraternity.

"The constitution has since been so amended as to abolish all secrecy, and permit the members to invite their friends to all, except business meetings, provided each invitation extended to but one meeting at a time. It is worthy to be here remarked that propositions have been made to admit all at all times, but our society has ever steadfastly followed the example of our Saviour and his disciples, in retiring from the world to some private room, for social converse and prayer. In addition to the regular Saturday evening meetings, the Philadelphian Society established, Aug. 1826, what is now known as the Sabbath morning prayer meeting, and at a still later period, it instituted the Thursday evening lecture in the Sophomore recitation room. Thus, from its origin till the present, our society has endeavored to increase its usefulness, and has left nothing undone which seemed conducive to the carrying out of its original object. The next thing of importance, in the history of the Philadelphian Society, is the destruction of its records and library, by the burning of NASSAU HALL, March 10th, 1855. In that building, on the fourth story, immediately over the old Chapel or Picture gallery, the society had long held its meetings, and kept its valuable library. On the evening of the above mentioned conflagration, the exercises of the society were just closed, when the cry of fire was heard from below. The records, and nearly all the library, were destroyed. The old constitution was replaced from the memories of two of the former secretaries, and is still retained as the constitution of the society. The library has also, to a great extent, been restored, by contributions from the members, and a library donation from the Presbyterian Board of Publication. In the spring of 1855, a proposition was passed, doing away with the old method of giving the Missionary collections to the Presbyterian Boards of Foreign and Domestic Missions, and that the society should obligate itself to support two heathen children at school each year, provided the amount required did not exceed \$25 each. The passing of this proposition caused much dissatisfaction among the members, and after an unsuccessful trial of two years, the old plan of giving the contributions to the Missionary Boards was restored."

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

The following in the hand-writing of Dr. Finley may be of interest.

THE PROCESS OF THE PUBLICK COMMENCEMENT IN NASSAU HALL; SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1764.

THE PROCESS, &c.

The Trustees being at the President's house,—the candidates standing at the door ;
two and two, upon his saying,—

“ Progredimini Juvenes.”

They walk—

1. The Bachelor Candidates.
 2. The Masters.
 3. The Tutors, and any ministers present.
 4. The Trustees.
 5. The President—the Governor at his right hand.
- All seated—Prayer succeeds.

Praeses (capite tecto.)

“ Auditores docti ac benevoli, Juvenes primam Lauream ambientes, cupiunt vos
per Oratorem salutare ; quod illis a vobis concessum fidunt.”

Ascendat Orator saluatorius.

Distribuentur Theses.

Quoniam, docti Auditores, accurata disputandi Ratio ad verum a falso secernendum
plurimum valet, Juvenes artibus initiati, parvula quaedam eorum in ea Specimina,
vobis jam sunt exhibituri.

Prima Disputatio, syllogistice tractanda—

Thesis est,

Mentiri, ut vel Natio conservetur, haud fas est. Qui hanc Thesin probare atque
defendere statui, ascendat.

FOSTER.

Qui Thesin oppugnari judicavit, ascendat.

Primus Opponens.—LAWRENCE.

Quaquam concederetur Sermonem ad felicitatem hominum provehendam constitu-
tum fuisse, attamen non aequè nobis constat quid semper ad eum finem conducit ;
sed magis credendum est Mendacium nunquam ad eum facere ; dum Exemplum Vir-
tutis omnibus prodesse potest.

Secundus Opponens.—SMITH.

Determinatio.

Mentiri, quacunque de causa, ignobile et sua Natura pravum esse, res ipsa clamat,
et ferme ab omnibus, praecipue Virtutem colentibus, conceditur. Quod si omnino
fas esse possit, Deus comprobatur ; et si ille possit probare, non est necessario verax ;
sed impossibile est eum mentiri, ergo et mendacium probare.

Nec ratio Veritatis ab hominum Felicitate, sed Dei Rectitudine pendet ; et quo-
niam sibi semper constare necesse est, non potest non esse rectus. Ergo falsum ne-
cessario improbat, ut ejus naturae oppositum : et vetat Malum facere, ut quidvis Bo-
num inde sequatur, etiam ut Natio conservetur.

The following is an English forensick Dispute, which for reasons often mentioned, is introduced, viz :—it entertains the English part of the audience; tends to the cultivation of our native language, and has been agreeable on former occasions; which I presume are sufficient apologies for continuing the custom.

The thesis is,

Somnia non sunt universaliter inania, et nihil significantia.

In English.

All dreams are not useless and insignificant.

Who undertakes the defence of this position?—MILLER.

Whoever has any objections against what has been offered, let him speak.—TREADWELL.

Who judges it fit to answer these objections?—MC CREERY.

Determination.

Although I see no necessity of accounting for all dreams from the Agency of other Spirits, any more than to interest them in the Reveries of the mind, when lost in mere imaginary scenes while we are awake, without reflecting that they are not realities. Yet that foreign Spirits have access to ours, as well when we are asleep as awake, is inconsistent with no Principle of Reason. And if some dreams cannot otherwise be accounted for, than by having recourse to foreign Spirits; we must then admit their agency; since there can be no effect without a cause. And though it must be granted that our own Spirits at the same time think, yet there's no inconsistency in supposing that other Spirits gave occasion to their thinking of some subjects rather than others, as is the case in conversing together when we are awake.

What has been matter of fact is certainly still possible. And we know that in some cases Infinite Wisdom chose to employ Angels to communicate divine instructions in dreams; which establishes the general doctrine. And experience assures us that impressions made on these occasions, are very deep and lively; and, as has been observed, those very dreams that come from fullness of business, or other causes mentioned, show us the temper of our minds, and in that view are useful and significant.

To unbend the mind by an agreeable variety, as far as may consist with the exercises of the day, an English intermediate Oration is next to be delivered.

Ascendat Orator intermedius.

Thesis proxime discutienda, modo pene forensi, est, Lux rationis sola, incitamenta ad virtutem satis efficacia, non praebeet.

Qui hanc Thesin primus defendere statuit, procedat.—WOODHULL.

Qui primus opponit Thesi, procedat.—LAWRENCE, LEAKE.

Qui objectiones refellere, et Thesin firmare suscipit, procedat.

Determinatio.

Recte notatum fuit, quod naturam peccati probe scire necessarium est, ad virtutem rite aestimandum. Peccato enim ignoto, odisse illud nequimus; et sine peccati odio, nulla datur virtus. Et quoniam clarum est, quod homines, luce naturae sola freti, ignorarunt quid sit virtus, et quales ejus consequentiae in seculo futuro; resciverunt Deum, verae virtutis exemplar, nec non amorem et satisfactionem Domini Salvatoris, quae sola sunt incitamenta ad virtutem idonea; thesis valet.

The next Thesis is,

Nullam veram virtutem habet, qui omnes non habet.

In English,—

He has not one true virtue, who has not every one.

Who undertakes to defend this position?—TUTTLE.

If any think fit to oppose it, let him appear—HAZARD.

Who judges he can confute these arguments,—let him speak—CLAGGET.

Determination.

That the thesis is true, appears demonstrable both from the simplicity of the soul and the nature of virtue. As the soul cannot be divided into any parts, if one vice is prevalent it possesses the soul entirely, and the whole principle of action is vitiated. And as virtue is a disposition of mind to whatever is morally good, and goodness must be uniform, and of a piece, it can no more be dismembered than the soul; therefore whatever mixture of vice there may be with virtue, one of them must necessarily

predominate ; for seeing that they are perfectly opposite to each other, it is as impossible for a person to be under the governing power of both at once, as for fire and water to subsist together, without the one's being extinguished, or the other evaporated.

Virtue consists in the love of God and man : nor can it be separated ; the pretence is not tolerable, that a hater of his brother should be a lover of God. Now 'tis certain that one cannot love and hate the same thing at the same time, and in the same respect. There must then be such a necessary connection of all virtues, that one cannot possibly be without all : consequently a single virtue, where any vice prevails, is but a counterfeit.

Exercitia quae restant ad tertiam horam P. M. postponuntur.

The remaining exercises of the day begin at three o'clock, afternoon.

Orator hujus classis valedictorius ascendat.

Exercitia, quae a candidatis secundi gradus praestanda sunt, jam sequuntur.

Thesis disputanda haec est, scil :

Jephtha filiam non immolavit.

Ascendat hujus quaestionis respondens—MR. KERR.

Ascendat primus qui hanc thesin veram esse negat.

Determinatio.

Fatendum est, quod in hac quaestione docti in partes abeunt. Sed ut theseos veritas appareat, considerandum est quod fuit Jephthae votum—"Qui—vel, quodcunque—exierit e foribus domus meae, in occursum meum, erit Domini, *et, vel*, offeram illud in holocaustum." q. d. vel aptum erit ad sacrificium, vel non : si prius, erit in holocaustum ; si non, erit Domino sacrum, devotum. Hebraeae voces non aliter necessario significant : nam *Vau* saepe disjunctive sumitur, ut multis exemplis patet. Adde, quod Deus detestatus est humanas victimas, et improbavit ; quod cum sacerdotes saltem norunt, non verisimile est Jephtham eos in tanta causa non consuluisse. Nec parvum habet momentum, filiam ejus spatium defendi, non mortem sed virginitatem, petiisse ; cum enim dicitur Jephtha fecisse quod voverat, sequitur, et non cognoverat virum.

Descendant candidati honores hujus Collegii ambientes.

Ad Curatores.

Juvenes, quos coram vobis, Curatores honorandi ac reverendi, jam sisto, publico examini, secundum hujus Academiae leges, subjecti, habiti fuerunt omnino digni qui honoribus academicis exornarentur ; vobis igitur comprobantibus, illos ad gradum petitum, toto animo admittam.

Eadem auctoritate regia, virum Davidem McGregor, Novangliae, de religione et literis bene meritum, ad secundum in artibus gradum, honoris causa, admitto.

Eadem auctoritate, Reverendum Nathan Kerr, Davidem Caldwell, concionatorem evangelii, necessario absentem ; Reverendum Johannem Strain, hujus Collegii alumnos ; ad secundum in artibus gradum admitto.

Hoc anno etiam, Jacobus Thompson, A. M., Thomas Henderson, A. M., Johannes Lefferty, A. M.

Forma constituendi A. B.

Auctoritate, regio diplomate mihi collata, pro more Academiarum in Anglia, vos ad primum in artibus gradum admitto ; vobisque hunc librum trado, una cum potestate in artibus praelegendi et docendi, quotiescunque ad hoc munus evocati fueritis : ejus, hoc instrumentum, sigillo nostri Collegii ratum, testimonium sit.

Forma constituendi A. M.

Auctoritate, regio diplomate mihi collata, pro more Academiarum in Anglia, vos ad secundum in artibus gradum admitto ; vobisque hunc librum trado, una cum potestate in artibus praelegendi, publiceque profitendi ac docendi, quotiescunque ad hoc munus evocati fueritis : ejus, hoc instrumentum, sigillo nostri Collegii ratum, testimonium sit.

In constituendo, A. M. honorarios, inseratur haec clausula, scil :—"ad secundum in artibus gradum, honoris causa, admitto."

Orator magistralis valedictorius.

Rev. McGregor.

Rev. Nathan Kerr.

Dialogue.

Prayer.

APPENDIX B.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

CANDIDATES for admission to the Freshman, or lowest class, are examined in Cæsar's Commentaries, (5 books,) Sallust, Virgil, (Eclogues, and six Books of the *Æneid*,) Cicero's Select Orations contained in the volume in *Usum Delphini*, Mair's Introduction to Latin Syntax, the Gospels in the Greek Testament, Ballions' or Felton's Greek Reader, and two books of the Anabasis, or other authors equivalent in quantity, together with Latin and Greek Grammar, including Latin Prosody; also, on English Grammar, Arithmetic, the Elements of Algebra, (through simple equations,) Geography, ancient and modern.

Every student admitted to a class higher than the Freshman, is examined on all the previous studies of the class which he wishes to enter.

An accurate acquaintance with the studies required for admission is indispensably necessary, in order to receive the full advantage of the College course.

It is found from experience, that Students imperfectly prepared for the classes which they enter, are embarrassed in their future progress, and are seldom able to repair the want of solid preparatory instruction.

To prevent disappointment, it should be distinctly understood, that a thorough knowledge of preliminary studies is more likely to ensure admission and to enable the Student to improve the advantages of this Institution, than a superficial acquaintance with some higher branches of literature and science.

In all cases, testimonials of moral character are required; and if the Student has been a member of another College, he must bring with him a certificate from the President or Faculty, that he is free from censure in that institution.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

THE whole course of instruction requires four years; namely, one year in each of the four classes into which the Students are divided.

The Freshman and Sophomore classes are instructed by the Professors of Ancient and Modern Languages and of Mathematics, aided by the Tutors. The Junior and Senior classes by the President and Professors.

The studies of the several Classes are as follows:

FRESHMAN CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Livy,
Xenophon's Anabasis,
Archæology,
Latin and Greek Exercises,
Algebra, (Hackley's.)
Biblical History and Geography, (Coleman's.)

SECOND TERM.

Horace, (Odes.)
Xenophon's Memorabilia,
Latin and Greek Exercises,
Algebra completed,
Geometry, (Playfair's Euclid,) commenced.
Biblical History and Geography.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Horace, (Satires and Epistles.)
Demosthenes de Corona,
Latin and Greek Exercises,
Ratio and Proportion, (Alexander's.)
Geometry, (Playfair's Euclid,) completed,
Plane Trigonometry,
Archæology,
History.

SECOND TERM.

Cicero de Officiis, de Amicitia, et de Senectute,
Homer's Iliad,
Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, with their applications to Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, &c.
History.
Hodge's Way of Life.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Rhetoric, (Whately and Blair,)
Trench on Words.
Analytical Geometry, including Conic Sections, (Young's.)

SECOND TERM.

Rhetoric,
Differential and Integral Calculus, (Alexander's.)
Mechanics,

JUNIOR CLASS—(CONTINUED.)

FIRST TERM.	SECOND TERM.
Tacitus, (Germania and Agricola),	Natural Philosophy,
Sophocles,	Juvenal and Persius,
Evidences of Christianity, (Alexander's),	Thucydides,
History.	Natural Theology, (Paley's),
	Horæ Paulinæ, (Paley's.)
	Agassiz and Gould's Zoology,
	Civil Architecture, Botany,
	Physical Geography, History.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.	SECOND TERM.
Logic, (Whately),	Moral Philosophy, (Alexander),
Intellectual Philosophy, (Walker's Reid),	Butler's Analogy,
Butler's Analogy,	Constitutional Law,
Natural Philosophy,	Natural Philosophy,
Astronomy,	Astronomy,
Chemistry,	Chemistry,
Geology,	Mineralogy,
Political Economy,	Geology,
Aristotle's Art of Poetry,	Zoology,
Longinus.	General Review of Studies.

All the classes have Bible recitations on the Sabbath, and also a recitation in the Greek Testament, or on the Evidences of Christianity, on Monday morning.

All the Students are required frequently to produce original essays. Those of the three lower classes pronounce orations, in the presence of their respective classes. The members of the Senior Class deliver orations of their own composition, as often as the Faculty may direct.

LECTURES.—In addition to the recitations of the several Classes, the following courses of lectures are delivered on the principal branches of science and literature, namely, a course on

Religion, Natural and Revealed, PRESID'T.	Logic,.....	Prof. ATWATER.
Physics,..... Prof. HENRY.	Physical Geography,...	Prof. GUYOT.
Mechanical Philosophy, Prof. ALEXANDER.	Geology,.....	Do.
Physics,..... Do.	Roman Literature,.....	Prof. GIGER.
Astronomy,..... Do.	Civil History,.....	Prof. MATILE.
Rhetoric,..... Prof. HOPE.	Fine Arts,.....	Rev. Mr. DOD.
English Literature,..... Do.	Chemistry,.....	Dr. SCHANCK.
Political Economy,..... Do.	Zoology,.....	Do.
Æsthetics,..... Prof. MOFFAT.	Anatomy & Physiology,	Do.
Greek Literature,..... Do.	Mineralogy,.....	Do.
Intellectual Philosophy, Prof. ATWATER.	Botany,.....	Do.
Moral Philosophy,..... Do.		

Gentlemen not connected with the College have the privilege of attending the above lectures by making application to the several lecturers.

Other lectures are frequently given at the same hours in which the recitations are heard, and are therefore attended by none except the members of the several Classes.

EXAMINATIONS.—Four public examinations take place during the College year; one in the middle, and one at the close of each session. Absence from these examinations is found to be very injurious to the improvement of a student, and renders him liable to be placed in a lower class. Reports respecting the behavior, and scholarship of the students, are sent to the parents or guardians after each examination.

English Grammar, Arithmetic, and Geography, being required for admission, are not included in the College course of instruction; but in order to secure attention to these studies, indispensably necessary in every situation of life, the Classes are examined on them twice a year, and deficiencies, if any exist, are reported to the parents and guardians.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.—Prayers are offered in the College Chapel every morning and evening, when one of the Faculty officiates, and all the Students are required to be present. They are also required to attend worship in the Chapel on the Sabbath, except such as have permission to attend service in town.

LIBRARIES.—The College Library contains ten thousand six hundred volumes, and is opened on Monday and Tuesday of each week for the accommodation of the Students. Resident Graduates have the privilege of taking out books upon the same terms as Under Graduates. In the libraries belonging to the two literary societies there are nine thousand volumes. The total number of volumes, therefore, in the three libraries, is nineteen thousand six hundred.

APPARATUS.—The College possesses a valuable set of Astronomical, Philosophical, and Chemical Apparatus, a well-selected Mineralogical Cabinet, a Museum of Natural History, a large collection of drawings for the illustration of the lectures on Architecture, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, and a full-sized Maniken for the illustrations of the lectures on Natural Theology and Anatomy.

EXPENSES.—The stated Expenses of the College each session, paid in advance, including Tuition, Room-rent, Fuel, Library, Servant's Wages, Washing, are from \$57 to \$66.

A deduction of \$3.00 from the above bill is made in favor of those students who dispense with all attendance of servants in their private rooms.

The price of Board varies from \$2.00 to \$4.00. All bills for board must be paid in advance to the Treasurer of the College; and paid in full for the session. If any student change his place of boarding, without the consent of the President of the College, he shall forfeit the sum of \$5 to be paid to the Treasurer.

No Student is permitted to take a room, or to lodge out of the College buildings, unless all the rooms belonging to the College are occupied.

New Students pay a matriculation fee of five dollars, and thirty-three cents for a copy of the printed laws.

Each member of the Senior Class is required to pay \$9 50 for a diploma at the beginning of the second session of the Senior year, when he pays the other college bills.

When a Student is dismissed from College for any cause, the whole amount advanced for board, washing, and fuel, from the time of dismissal, will be refunded to the order of his parent or guardian.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.—The College year is divided into two Terms or Sessions. The Annual Commencement is on the last Wednesday in June, and the first term of the next College year begins the 11th of August and closes on Thursday the 22d of December. The second term begins on Thursday the 2d of February, and ends on the last Wednesday in June—the day of the Annual Commencement.

It is particularly recommended that, when practicable, all the students spend their vacations at home with their parents or friends; or when this is inconvenient, that they take boarding elsewhere than in Princeton. It is found that when a number of young persons are collected together without regular occupation or study, the temptations to idleness and dissipation are often too strong to be resisted.

It is highly important that the students should return to College in time to attend the first recitations or lectures of their respective classes, since an absence of a few days at the time when a new branch of study is commenced, seldom fails to embarrass the whole course, and in some cases it is impossible to make up the loss.

PUBLIC EXERCISES.—The Annual Commencement takes place on the last Wednesday in June.

On the day preceding the Commencement, an oration is delivered before the two Literary Societies by a member of one of them.

On the evening preceding the Commencement, orations are pronounced by eight members of the Junior Class, four from each Hall.

The Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association of Nassau Hall is held in the College Chapel on Commencement day.

PROHIBITED SECRET SOCIETIES.—The following resolutions in regard to Secret Societies were passed, unanimously, by the Trustees of the College, at their meeting on the 28th and 29th of June, 1855.

RESOLVED, That with respect to prohibited secret societies, the Trustees approve of the action of the Faculty in their requiring students about to enter College, to pledge themselves not to join any secret societies, and that they urge the Faculty to put an end to these secret societies.

RESOLVED, That the President be *directed* at the opening of the next session of the College, to announce publicly to the students, that the subject of prohibited secret societies was deliberately considered by the Trustees, and the Faculty were, by a unanimous vote, required promptly to dismiss any student known after that date to be a member of such an association.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.—The attention of Teachers and other friends of the College, and especially of students preparing for admission, is invited to the provision furnished by these scholarships, for bringing the advantages of the Institution within the reach of such students as may qualify themselves to win such distinction. Under these conditions, the attainment of a free education becomes an honor to the holder, because it is an evidence of a superior preparation.

The competition for such of these scholarships as are at the disposal of the Faculty, at the close of the present term, or at the beginning of the next, will be conducted on the following principles, viz :

1. Preference will always be given to applicants for the Freshman Class.
2. The relative attainments in all cases to be determined by the Faculty.
3. The successful competitors to retain their scholarships during their College course, unless forfeited by neglect of study, or by improper conduct.
4. Candidates must in all cases present testimonials of good moral conduct.
5. Any person or persons contributing a Thousand Dollars shall have the privilege of giving a name to such scholarship ; and in case any contributor shall prefer to do so, he may retain the right to nominate the incumbent.
6. Any Church contributing a Thousand Dollars, may, if they desire it, place upon that foundation the sons of their ministers ; or, in lieu of that, may nominate some candidate for the ministry, to receive its avails.
7. Any town or district contributing one or more scholarships, may offer the privilege of such scholarships as a premium for superior attainments ; provided always that such persons shall be fully prepared, in the judgment of the Faculty, for the classes into which they seek admission.

8. The proceeds of all vacant scholarships, to be at the disposal of the Trustees.

The advantages sought for, in the founding of these scholarships, are,—

1. To extend the prosperity and usefulness of the Institution by means of an endowment which, besides strengthening and enlarging its educational provisions, may place its advantages within reach of a large, important, and growing class of young men, who could not otherwise enjoy the privilege.
2. To prevent the deterioration of education by inadequate provisions, and, to stimulate the preparatory and academic training of students, by offering the privilege of a free education, as an inducement and reward to higher preparation.
3. To elevate by this means the standard of liberal and professional training, wherever the influence of the College may reach.

Persons desiring to found such scholarships, while not in a condition to pay down the principal, may do so by transmitting sixty dollars annually, or thirty dollars semi-annually, to any officer of the College, and securing the principal, \$1000, by bequest, or in whatever form they may prefer. In such case, the scholarship would, of course, lapse on the failure of the parties to pay the amount in question.

It is believed that the founding of such scholarships will prove a most efficient means of promoting the interests of the Institution, and the cause of liberal and professional education in the country. The co-operation of the friends of Princeton, especially of the *Alumni*, is earnestly solicited, for the purpose of enlarging this fund, whether by donations of their own, or by seeking to call out the benevolence of such friends, as may have it in their power, to promote these great objects, by gift, or bequest.

Besides this form of endowment, a friend of the College has signified his purpose to endow one of the PROFESSORSHIPS, in the sum of \$25,000. If this munificent example should be followed, in the case of other leading Professorships, the scope and power of the Institution would be greatly enhanced ; while its provisions would be thereby brought within the reach of a much larger number of students.

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